

FIVE MORE NAZI DIVISIONS TRAPPED

UE Here Tackles War, Peace Tasks

By Dorothy Loeb

CIO workers from New York and New Jersey important war industry joined yesterday in solemn pledges to brothers in the armed services for production, political action and activities now to guarantee post-war peace and jobs.

The pledge was a highlight of a conference held at Hotel

Taft Moves to Stifle Federal Vote

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Senator

Robert A. Taft and other leaders of the Republican-Bourbon Democratic coalition fighting the soldiers' right to vote, indicated tonight that they are determined to sidetrack the Green-Lucas Bill tomorrow and force the adoption of the House-approved State's rights measure.

The attempt to sidetrack the Green-Lucas Bill which contains the feature of the federal ballot failed by a 42-42 tie vote last Friday. Sen. John H. Overton of Louisiana, who engineered the last attempt, is again expected to lead the onslaught of the anti-democratic coalition tomorrow.

His strategy is to ask the Senate to set aside the Green-Lucas bill and take up the state's rights bill, or to seek reconsideration of the vote. If he succeeds, he then will ask that the Senate concur in the amended House bill.

Administration strategy is to obtain passage of the Green-Lucas measure, then offer it as an amendment to the House-approved bill. This would send the whole soldier vote issue to the conference between the Senate and House.

Neither side evidenced any willingness to compromise. Sen. Allen W. Barkley was confident that Administration forces have mustered enough strength to pass the Green-Lucas bill. He felt that "some form of a federal ballot" will be provided in the legislation finally adopted.

Should the Green-Lucas bill be beaten in the Senate, the state ballot plan would face a veto by President Roosevelt, who has branded it a "fraud." A veto would not deprive servicemen of an opportunity to vote, since 1942 soldier vote law would remain in effect, although states would have to take the necessary steps to provide absentee ballots.

Protest Mounting On Dewey Budget

Widespread protest throughout the state against Gov. Dewey's annual budget, will receive its sharpest expression at the public hearing on the budget called by legislative leaders for Wednesday afternoon in Albany.

The budget presented by the Governor is geared to the Hoover idea of a post-war world of scarcity and retrogression. It is aimed at satisfying whatever sections of GOP reaction that may still be wavering that Dewey is a "safe" candidate for the presidency. Inevitably, it comes into clash with the needs of the people of the state.

Starting point for examining the issues raised by the budget is the huge surplus accumulated in the state treasury. The state will end the fiscal year, which closes March 31, with a surplus of about \$150,000,000. This huge accumulation has already been salted away by the legislature, at Dewey's dictation, into a "post-war reconstruction fund."

Dewey estimates the operating surplus for the coming year at \$17,000,000. His proposed appropriations add up to \$371,800,000, and his estimated revenue to \$384,000,000.

Wallace Gets AFL 4th Term Note

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 6 (UP). Vice President Henry A. Wallace left here today bearing a sealed envelope that contains the AFL Federated Trades and Labor Council's endorsement for a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

Robert Noonan, secretary of the Council, handed Wallace the sealed envelope during a luncheon at El Cortez Hotel attended by local Democratic Party figures.

He later told newsmen the message was a fourth term endorsement.

U.S. Completes Mop-Up of Kwajalein

ABOARD THE JOINT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP,

Kwajalein Atoll, Feb. 6 (Delayed) (UP).—The Seventh United States Army Division completed the conquest of Kwajalein Island, administrative heart of the Marshall Islands, at 3:30 P.M. yesterday, 78 hours after the first assault landing and three hours after the fall of Mochi Island, the seaplane base on Kwajalein's flank.

Advancing behind pinpoint-accurate land-based artillery fire and with the constant support of naval and air bombardment, the Seventh Infantry Division wiped out several thousand Japanese in the final stages.

Kwajalein was the most powerfully garrisoned island in this gigantic atoll and it was strongly fortified, yet the casualties of the Seventh were surprisingly light.

Japanese resistance crumbled the final day when infantry and tank combinations isolated strong points. The entire operation was conducted strictly according to plan. There was not a hitch and the enemy offered not the slightest air or naval opposition as the result of the massive naval and air power constantly directed against neighboring Japanese bases.

The fall of Kwajalein left only a few tiny islands stretching north of Kwajalein to be mopped up, and the mopping up is under way today. The Marines already have secured the extreme northern tip of the atoll with the capture of Roi and Namur islands.

Concerned about how to meet unemployment arising from cutbacks—cancellation of orders due to changes in war requirements—occupied an important place in the thinking of delegates as they divided up for panel discussion.

The bigger problem of guaranteeing full employment after the war depends on reflecting the President and carrying out the Tehran conference decisions and continuing national unity into the post war period. It was said, but a program was worked out to cope with immediate dislocations.

New York might well serve as an experimental city for the return to production of consumer goods, McLeish suggested. Principally a center for consumer production New York was slow in getting started on war work and should perhaps be a first area chosen for reconversion, he said.

The union has already made this proposal to the War Production Board and will press on it further at management-labor-government conferences which it recommends be held soon in every community on this question.

TO PREVENT DISLOCATIONS Other actions that will be taken to prevent dislocations through cutbacks include:

1. In both New York and New Jersey, UE will press for improvements to unemployment insurance law—shorter waiting periods, longer periods of receiving the pay, and greater benefits.

2. The union will seek severance pay from employers to cover the waiting time till unemployment insurance is payable and will ask management to undertake to pay the difference between average wage and unemployment insurance.

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Ramirez Regime Shows No Signs Of Changing Its Fascist Policies

By Rodolfo Ghioldi

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 6.—Ten days after the Ramirez regime breaking relations with the Axis neither internal modifications nor changes in the government have taken place which in any way indicate a change of policy. The only exception is the action against a number of Nazis, but this signifies little by itself.

The forced resignation of General Rawson as the Argentine ambassador to Brazil indicates that the present regime intends to stick stubbornly by its present pro-fascist course.

The interest in the telegram polemic between General Rawson and Colonel Gonzalez, secretary of the Presidency, does not reside in the puerile dispute as to who was the chief of the revolt of last June 4. The most interesting thing about the polemic is the government's categorical denial of General Rawson's statement that the basic aim of the June 4 movement was to break relations with the Axis.

The Ramirez government explains the break with the Axis as solely due to the existence of a certain Argentine citizen named Hellmuth (arrested as a Nazi spy last October by the British), from which it can be deduced that the rupture is not linked by the Government to the policy or pledges of the Assembly of Foreign Ministers held in Rio de Janeiro two years ago, nor as a repudiation of the acts of espionage occurring before the arrest of Hellmuth.

URGES BREAK The Ramirez regime retains all its fascist equipment, including the decrees banning all political parties and prohibiting the free functioning of the trade unions. It has not released the political prisoners. This gives an approximate idea of the authenticity of the rupture.

The protests of the Argentine government to the Uruguayan government against the comments of the Montevideo newspapers, and

Newbold Morris -- How About This?

Does Newbold Morris know whom he welcomed in the name of the City of New York when he extended greetings to the "Free Lithuania Association" convention at Hotel Pennsylvania?

Does he know that he was welcoming to the city a fascist and fascist inspired group, whose objective is to return the old pro-Nazi regime to power in Lithuania?

As we pointed out yesterday, at least three well-known Lithuanian language papers in this country—two of them Catholic—have sharply denounced the guiding forces behind the convention as fascist-minded.

And the main action of this gathering was to endorse a petition to President Roosevelt asking for his aid "in the restoration of the independence" of Lithuania. The leading speakers concentrated chiefly upon attacking the Soviet Union, singing the praises of the late President Senekas who came to this country via Berlin, and they had little to say about the German occupation of their country.

Most intelligent anti-fascists understand that not everybody who talks about "independence" is pro-democratic and anti-fascist. The main speaker yesterday was Col. Povilas Zadelis, minister of the former pro-German government, which was overthrown when the Lithuanians established a Soviet Republic, admitted into the Soviet Union in August 1940.

In his report to the Supreme Soviet last week, V. Molotov revealed that there were Lithuanian army formations already fighting as a component part of the Army for the liberation of their country. The new constitutional changes voted by the Supreme Soviet indicated Lithuania as among the Union Republics to receive full autonomy in defense and foreign affairs.

Certainly, the gathering at Hotel Pennsylvania does not speak for the 1,000,000 Lithuanians in the United States.

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Finnish Crisis Grows Worse

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Military events on the other side of the Gulf of Finland are sharpening the crisis within the Finnish government, a special dispatch to the New York Times from Stockholm revealed yesterday.

The advance of the Leningrad Army across the Estonian border and to Narva, presaging the liberation of the Baltic countries, has led to growing opposition within the Riksdag to the government of the Tanner Social-Democrats and the pro-Nazis.

According to the Stockholm report, Prof. Vaino Volonmaa, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee of the Riksdag has been chosen as leader of the anti-Tanner Social-Democratic opposition. Although defeated last week by a government Social-Democrat, Volonmaa obtained 32 votes when he ran for Speaker of the Riksdag. He was also one of 33 signers of a peace petition last year to President Risto Ryti.

These reports indicate a sharpening of the fight within the Social-Democratic Party, the main support of the present government. But underlying this government crisis is a much deeper cleavage within the country, which becomes sharper with every victory of the Red Army.

In the Latvian sector, Partisan units struck at Nazi columns moving from Trieste to Flumi, seizing quantities of war material and capturing 23 prisoners.

In other harassing operations, the communists said, five trains were derailed in the Vojvodina area, the railway line at Dratynik wrecked at two places, two locomotives blown up on the railroad between Zidani Most and Ljubljana and rail communications around Novo Mesto on the Ljubljana-Grosuplje line disrupted.

radio also contributes to defining the real nature of the Ramirez policy.

El Siglo, the Chilean daily published in Santiago, declares that the decree of rupture is not enough, and demands that the Argentine government break with the GOU (Grupo Obediente Unidos), the organization of fascist military officers controlling the Ramirez regime and plotting abroad.

America has to solve two main problems in the struggle against the Fifth Column. The first is not to permit a policy of break or even war with the Axis to be entrusted to fascist or fascist-influenced leaders. In the case of Bolivia non-recognition solves the problem for the moment. But why only Bolivia?

The second problem of international policy is not to permit any Falange embassy to function in the Americas. What is the use of liquidating the last German embassy, when Germany works through the Falange in America?

Nazi Forces Counter-Drive Below Rome

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGER, Feb. 6 (UP).—Crack units of Heinrich Himmler's SS Elite Guard have been thrown into fierce new German counter-attacks below Rome where the Allies have "adjusted" their lines. It was disclosed tonight, and dispatches indicated that at one point the British had fallen back as much as six miles.

High winds and heavy rains swept the beachhead front, hampering Allied efforts to reinforce their troops by sea to meet the steady enemy reinforcements by land from north Italy and the southern fronts.

The Germans also were counter-attacking strongly in the Cassino area where a see-saw street battle raged in the town for the fifth straight day.

Wide open warfare between highly mobile armored forces was reported in progress on the flat approaches to Rome, particularly in the area of Caroceto, 22 miles from the capital where the British "adjusted and consolidated" their positions.

This indicated a British retirement of some six miles from previous advance positions around the Cassino pocket in today's fighting, driving in from the north and south to within 16 miles of a junction which would split the area in half. On the north the Red Army took Drabovka, 23 miles south of Kaner, and on the south they took Petropavlovka, 17 miles north of Shpola. Seventeen tri-motored transports trying to fly aid to the beleaguered Nazis were shot down and German attempts to break into the pocket on the southwest were frustrated.

Moscow dispatches said the area of the pocket had been reduced to less than 450 square miles. The Moscow Radio said that Gen. Walter Von Seydlitz, taken at Stalingrad and now President of the Soviet-sponsored Union of German officers and vice-president of the National Committee of Free Germany, broadcast an appeal to the surrounded men to surrender and join his groups.

A STRONG WEDGE Stalin's Order, his 17th to salute a major Red Army victory in five weeks, revealed that the Soviets advanced west of Nikopol to reach the lower Dnieper not far from that famous center of \$7,000 and "out of the way of retreat westward for over five infantry divisions."

Springing into action from bridgeheads carved on the west bank of the Dnieper opposite Zaporozhe, Malinovsky's forces smashed through a belt of heavily-fortified German defenses strung along a curving front stretching from northeast of Nikopol to above Krivoriog, an iron ore center of 197,000 35 miles northeast of Nikopol.

Stalin said the Soviets smashed forward for gains of 27½ to 37½ miles and widened the breakthrough to more than 105 miles in width in four days of fighting.

Among the points Stalin named as captured was the rail station of Marganets, 12 miles east-northeast of Nikopol and the town and rail station of Apostolovo, 32 miles northwest of Nikopol and 23 miles Southeast of Krivoriog, driving a wedge between those German strongholds.

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Big Breakthrough in Nikopol Area; 250 Towns Captured

LONDON, Feb. 6 (UP).—The Soviet Third Ukrainian Army has trapped more than five German infantry divisions in the Nikopol area along the lower Dnieper River after a four-day offensive which breached the Nazi defenses to a depth of 37 miles along a 105-mile front, Premier Stalin announced tonight.

The Soviets, commanded by Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky, put to rout four other German infantry and three tank divisions of approximately 70,000 to 105,000 men as they captured more than 250 localities and trapped the second sizeable Nazi force to be surrounded on the Dnieper River in less than a week.

The latest group caught in the Red Army encirclement was estimated to number from 50,000 to 75,000 men who, like their 100,000 comrades 175 miles to the north in the "Cherkassy Pocket," faced death or surrender. Moscow dispatches said the Germans in the northern trap, 18,300 of whom have been killed in the past few days, were running low on shells and gasoline and were receiving only one meal daily.

Moscow's daily war bulletin, broadcast a few hours later, revealed that more than 12,000 Germans already had been killed in the Nikopol sector and 2,000 captured. Enormous booty was taken and 128 German tanks were destroyed, Moscow said. Sixty-five tanks were captured.

The bulletin revealed that the Soviets also had dug deeper into the Cherkassy pocket in today's fighting, driving in from the north and south to within 16 miles of a junction which would split the area in half. On the north the Red Army took Drabovka, 23 miles south of Kaner, and on the south they took Petropavlovka, 17 miles north of Shpola. Seventeen tri-motored transports trying to fly aid to the beleaguered Nazis were shot down and German attempts to break into the pocket on the southwest were frustrated.

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How Soviets Trapped Ten Nazi Divisions



MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (ICN).—Describing the encirclement of ten German divisions Red Star's special correspondent, Major P. Olender writes: The offensive lasted five days, and from the first day it spread to tremendous territory. Fighting flared up simultaneously in a number of other important directions, and the breach on every sector of the offensive soon widened to 160-170 kilometers.

In other words, during the very first days of the offensive on both fronts, fighting raged throughout the circumference of the ring around the German troops. The position of the encircled Germans grew more and more critical as the ring tightened. Soviet units occupied Simels, Shpola, Zvenigorodka, Kaner, Goulsav and the big rail junction of Bobrinskaya, Tavetkovo and Mironovka, Major Olender said.

The Germans made repeated attempts to break through the ring, delivering violent counter-attacks but without success. They fortified their flank, dug in, building a chain of fortifications with concentrated, picked troops. The terrain favored the enemy who occupied the dominating heights. Swamps and forest land reinforced his defense line.

NAZIS SURPRISED Bloody battles raged north of Khrystinovka, as enemy tanks, wave after wave, attacked the Soviet positions, suffering tremendous losses. Soviet units ground down the enemy's manpower and equipment. Simultaneously, on an adjoining sector, our forces concentrated for a blow at the flank of an advanced German group. It took the Germans by surprise, despite all their preparations for defense.

Capturing the dominating heights, the troops of the first Ukrainian front forged ahead, enveloping and liquidating the enemy's center of resistance. The German front yielded. In an effort to throw back the advancing units to their starting positions, the enemy offered furious resistance. In a number of points, fighting was extremely violent.

Meantime the enemy's defenses cracked in other points as well. After forcing a breach, units of the First Ukrainian front swept forward, eastward, to meet troops of the Second Ukrainian front advancing from the west. Everything now depended on speed and offensive. Emerging from the rear of the German units, Soviet tanks and motorized infantry split many of them. A great number of Germans were crushed under caterpillars, destroyed by fire, their remnants scattered in the nearby woods. This was Stalingrad all over again.

Soviets Deny Bid To Finland LONDON, Feb. 6 (UP).—Radio Moscow today denied reports "published in the foreign press" that Russia was engaged in separate peace negotiations with Finland or that she had given an ultimatum to Finland.

The official Russian agency Tass, Moscow said, was authorized to deny the reports as "not corresponding in any way to reality."

Khrushchev, Korniechuk Get Key Ukraine Posts MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (UP).—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine, in the first action taken under the new laws granting certain autonomy to the 16 Soviet republics, has issued a decree appointing Nikita Sergeievich Khrushchev, President of the Ukrainian Council of Peoples Commissars and Alexander Korniechuk, Foreign Affairs Commissar, a Soviet dispatch from Kiev reported today.

The decree followed recent passage by the Supreme Soviet of constitutional changes granting the union republics autonomy in raising armies and maintaining diplomatic relations with neighboring countries.

Khrushchev is a member of the politbureau and president of the Military Council of the First Ukrainian Front commanded by Gen. Nikolai Vatutin. In the latter post he presided over the most important military decisions carried out by Vatutin and held powers similar to those wielded by Andre Zhdanov, President of the Leningrad Military Council.

Korniechuk's appointment followed his resignation several days ago from the post of vice-commissioner of foreign affairs for the entire Soviet Union.

Vatican's 'Neutral' Policies Have Been Direct Aid to Fascists

By Joseph Starobin

The comment of a Soviet journalist on the Vatican's foreign policies is itself causing a good deal of comment.

It is quite a compliment to the importance of the Soviet Union these days that a report of the Foreign Policy Association, dated Jan. 15, 1943, receives almost no attention until an obscure writer for a Soviet newspaper takes note of it; then our most authoritative commentators and newspapers seize the occasion for heated polemics as though some world-shaking diplomatic incident had occurred.

It is a hard lot, indeed, when Foreign Policy Association experts can gain American recognition only in such a roundabout, transatlantic fashion.

The Times on Feb. 4 observed that "Ivestia ought to be well enough informed to know that the Vatican, as a temporal power, is a neutral state with which Russia's two great allies, Britain and the United States, have friendly and confident relations."

Walter Lippmann made the same point. Well, I do not know how Ivestia is informed on such matters. But it will be news to most Americans that the United States maintains official relations with the Vatican as a neutral state.

If I remember my history, no such recognition of the Vatican ever went through ordinary, legal channels. We do not have an ambassador to the Vatican. We have the President's personal representative to the Pope, Myron C. Taylor, appointed on Dec. 23, 1939. Mr. Taylor pays his own way, as far as is known.

I bring this up only to make it clear that "our friendly and confident relations" with the Vatican are not official, diplomatic relations at all. In any case they are of very recent origin and rest on a dubious, legal basis.

The Soviet Union on the other hand has no relations with the Vatican. Therefore, even if the Ivestia article were an official document, there is no reason why our own shadowy relations with the Vatican, should curtail the Soviet freedom of expression. By that reasoning, Soviet criticism of the Finnish government is somehow abhorrent to us because we still maintain relations with Finland. Or would the Times prefer the Polish government-in-exile as a better example?

But notice the phrase: "the Vatican, as a temporal power." That is crucial to any serious discussion. In so far as the Vatican is a spiritual power, no Communist wishes to enter the polemic. For we have nothing against the rights of Catholic religion. We have nothing against the millions of fellow-Americans of Catholic faith many of whom

What the Foreign Policy Association Said

Here are some excerpts from the Foreign Policy Association report by Sherman S. Hayden, Jan. 15, 1943, which aroused favorable comment from Ivestia writer, B. Petrov, last week.

On Mussolini: "The Papal record of practical statesmanship is less impressive. Granted that the Holy See is in Italy and must accommodate itself to Italian policy, it can only be regretted that its associations with fascism should have been so close. It was imprudent in the extreme, for Pius XI to rejoice over Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia, particularly after the attacks on the Church which immediately followed the Lateran Treaty..."

On Franco: "One could not expect the Church to support the Spanish Republic, but it is unfortunate that such whole-hearted support was

given to General Franco—all the more because Pius XI seems to have suspected the true situation..."

On the "Bolshevik Boxy": "One could not have expected the Church to look with favor on Soviet Russia, but one might have hoped for an earlier realization of where the graver danger lay for Europe and the world. One fears that in this case a zealot's conviction replaced statesmanlike objectivity..."

On Nazi Germany: "It might also be argued that, when the anti-Christian nature of Nazi Germany became as well understood as it was by 1937, the Church should have taken a more militant stand. The delicacy of the Pope's international position is obvious, but his mistakes in policy, some now tacitly and almost openly admitted by the Vatican, cannot entirely be excused or explained away..."

are members of our movement and valiant fighters for victory and progress. We can only discuss the matter from the viewpoint of the Vatican as a temporal power.

It is true that the distinction is sometimes deliberately blurred by reactionary Catholic apologists themselves. So much the worse for them. If they persist in belittling the distinction between the Church as a religious authority and the Vatican as a temporal power, they only hurt themselves. Millions of people, including the masses of Italy, Spain, Poland and other countries become anti-clerical only when the distinction between religious and civil matters is confused. Religion is held responsible for the sins of politics.

For my part, then, I want to discuss the issue wholly and completely on the grounds which the Times itself establishes... "the Vatican as a temporal power."

Let us be perfectly frank. Is it or is it not true that the Vatican as a temporal power has assisted a number of fascist regimes in Europe, and still persists in so doing?

I am not speaking here of the Pope's religious compassion for all peoples, whether they are in the fascist or anti-fascist countries. I understand very well that as a spiritual authority, the Pope claims impartial love for all peoples.

But the evidence is that as a temporal authority, the Vatican has gone out of its way to help Mussolini, and Franco, simple taking these two examples. There is a vast literature on this subject, ably summarized by Gaetano Salvemini and George La Piana in their recent book, "What To Do with Italy?"

It is a well-established fact, admitted by the Italian Catholic leader, Don Sturzo, that in April, 1929, when there was still a very good chance of a united Italian front to unseat Mussolini, the Vatican forced the resignation of Don Sturzo from the important Catholic Populist Party.

In June, 1931, Pope Pius XI fulsomely praised Mussolini, even though the Black Shirts were already then carrying out against the attacks on the Concordat of 1929, and the Catholic Action movement. Said the Pope: "We preserve and shall preserve memory and perennial gratitude for what has been done in Italy for the benefit of religion, even though not less and perhaps greater was the benefit derived by the [Fascist] Party and the [Fascist] regime."

The Ethiopian war was another and even more famous occasion of how the Vatican and the entire clergy went wild over Mussolini's aggression.

In his address of May 12, 1938, Pope Pius XI partook of the "triumphant joy" of an entire great and good people over a peace, which is hoped and intended, will be an effective contribution and prelude to the true peace in Europe and the world."

Now this simply cannot be excused as the Vatican's impartial spirituality for all peoples. He said nothing about the "triumphant joy" of the Ethiopians.

Of course, I can understand why the Times may not consider this kind of thing as assisting fascism, since the Times shared also in the illusion that the rape of Ethiopia was

an "effective contribution and prelude to the true peace of Europe and the world." The Times has since admitted its mistakes on this score. But the Vatican never has.

Or what shall we make of the telegram which the succeeding Pope, the former Cardinal Pacelli and now Pius XII sent to Francisco Franco on April 1, 1939... a congratulatory letter of the Spanish Bishops in 1937 calling for support of Franco, a letter which a few bishops like Cardinal Vidal refused to sign... and were forever after ostracized for it?

The activities of the hierarchy and the Vatican in Spain is complete proof of the pro-fascist character of the Vatican as a temporal power. For if the Vatican had followed its interests as a spiritual force it would have prevented the fascist insurrection of July, 1936... which led to a Nazi fascist invasion and brought as much misery to the overwhelming Catholic masses of Spain.

Of course, it is true that in many encyclicals the last two Popes have condemned racism and other Nazi doctrines. And it is true that the Catholic masses of Europe, perhaps more than any other peoples except the Jews, have suffered from Hitlerism. And they are today in the front-ranks of the anti-fascist fighters.

But it cannot be denied that the Vatican's

failure to adjust its temporal policies to its spiritual professions has been one of the greatest sources of strength to the fascist forces in Europe.

Moreover, if the Vatican were at this moment to recognize that its spiritual teachings can best flourish if its temporal policies were thrown on the side of eradicating fascism, the peoples of Italy, Poland, southern Germany, Spain and France would be immensely assisted in defeating their mortal enemies.

The fact is, as the Soviet writer pointed out, that the Vatican is everywhere obstructing the evolution of Europe toward democracy. It is seeking to establish clerical-fascist states, which are in themselves products of a fatal confusion between temporal and spiritual interests. And that is making things harder, above all for the Catholic masses.

Surely, who will deny that when Pope Pius XII appealed to an Italian audience last May to avoid revolution, only Mussolini benefited thereby. And when a popular revolution proved the only way to unseat Mussolini, the Italian people were not endeared to the Vatican as a result.

And when the Christian-Democrats in southern Italy today cause difficulties in Italian democratic unity, as they did before the Earl Congress two weeks ago, that also doesn't help Italy's liberation or Catholicism either.

Finally, none of this helps the United States in its own war effort. You may argue from dawn to midnight that the Pope as a spiritual leader is a neutral and has no obligation to help the United Nations in this war.

But as a temporal neutral, we have the

same right to question the Vatican's policies as we have to examine Franco's policies... or Turkey's... or until ten days ago Argentina's.

And here it is obvious that the Catholic hierarchy in this country and in Latin America are greatly divided. A very powerful section of this hierarchy for which Msgr. Fulton Sheen speaks, and which is not rebuked at all by Archbishop Spellman or the Vatican, continues to this very day to attack two basic principles of American foreign policy, namely, friendship with the Soviet Union and friendship with our Latin American neighbors.

For example, it was Fulton Sheen who replied to the Ivestia article that the Soviet Union and Germany were about to sign a separate peace and that the USSR was trying to dominate all of Europe. If this is not an arrogant bit of anti-American, pro-German propaganda, what is? If such are the Vatican's defenders in this country, then Americans are bound to conclude that Ivestia's comment is quite timely.

Was it not Fulton Sheen who inspired the Sinarquistas in Mexico in their anti-American and anti-Mexican campaign, after the last Eucland Congress? And was it not this very spiritual leader, Msgr. Sheen, who called for a most material, substantial, earthly revolution in Mexico against the Avila Camacho government?

Fortunately, Msgr. Sheen is fighting a losing battle. There are powerful Catholic leaders, such as the Mexican Archbishop Luis Martinez, or the Polish priest, Rev. Stanislaw Orlemanski, or Prof. Francis E. McMahon... or Bishop D'Andrea, of Argentine who realize that the temporal as well as spiritual interests of Catholics demands an accommodation to the inevitable democratic victory. Indeed, these leaders are helping in their own ways to bring such victory. Marian Bachrach, in this week's New Masses, describes this struggle in timely detail.

Like the reactionary hierarchy in this country, the Vatican is fighting a losing battle. Europe is moving to the inevitable victory of democracy... which only the fascists will confuse with Socialism.

The fact that the Vatican is tenaciously obstructing this inevitable march to democracy does not make its policies any wiser or any more successful. On the contrary, it only strains the good-will of non-Catholics, and serves to disillusion and embitter these millions of Catholics who will share in, and contribute to, this democratic victory.

China Minister Denies Reports of Civil War

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, the Chinese Minister of War, who is known to be the leading reactionary, pro-Japanese element in Chungking, has denied reports of impending civil war in China. In an exclusive interview with the N. Y. Times, on Saturday Ho Ying-chin declared the "the Generalissimo's plan to solve the Chinese Communist problem by pacific and political means is progressing satisfactorily and with every chance of success."

General Ho declared that there are now fewer Chungking troops blockading the Northwest than last November, inferentially an admission that the blockade is a reality. The Times reporter claims on the authority of reliable Chungking sources that high Communist political and military are coming from Yenan to discuss the outstanding issues.

It was obvious that General Ho, and the circles around him, are alarmed at the publication in this country of Mme. Sun-Yat-sen's appeal to the American people to avert the impending civil war in China.

The Daily Worker, among other publications, published her appeal last Tuesday, and commented editorially upon it last Thursday.

Denials from such men as General Ho, it is believed are all the more reason for American labor to respond to Mme. Sun's appeal.

If Chungking wishes to ally American worry, all the more reason to believe that there is to much to be worried about.

U. S., Britain to Honor Lincoln In Broadcast

Vice-President Wallace, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Shakespearean actor and folk singer, Paul Robeson, will be among the principals in a world-wide Lincoln Birthday radio broadcast next Saturday, from 10 to 10:30 A.M., originating with the Office of War Information and the British Broadcasting Corporation, the OWI announced yesterday.

Mr. Wallace will speak from Lincoln's Tomb at Springfield, Ill., the Bishop of Canterbury from London, and Paul Robeson, who will be the narrator of the program originating in the United States, will speak from New York. Mr. Robeson will sing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Other speakers will include Jack Jones, British war worker from Manchester studying American production methods, who will broadcast from Birmingham, Ala.; Alfred Lunt, the American actor, who will read Lincoln's second inaugural address; and Herbert Asgr, head of the British division of OWI, both of whom will broadcast from London. The Hon. Quinton Hogg, member of Parliament, will also speak from London.

The original program will be shortwaved from 10 New York stations.

Step Nearer Tokio



This is Eniwetok, most northerly of the Marshall atolls and, being closest of all to Tokio, most likely a base, soon, for our planes striking at the heart of Japan. Note what appears to be an excellent airplane landing field.

Soldier Vote Issue Is Fight for Democracy

By Hans Berger

The outcome of the fight for the soldier vote is of very great international importance. What conclusion will the other nations draw in regard to the solidity of our foreign policy if they watch how the so-called representatives of the American people are stealing from their own soldiers the right to vote?

The reasoning of the other nations will go in the following direction: What can we expect from the United States if her representatives are taking away from their own soldiers the right to vote? Is not every agreement, every work of our diplomats comprised; is not Moscow and Tehran brought in danger by this planned robbery on American soldiers by Americans themselves?

Who is going to rely on a man who is even robbing his own family? What effect can the best agreements with other nations have, if the other nations know that there are many dozens of Congressmen and Senators who don't mind taking away from their own soldiers this basic democratic right?

The Nazis started their brutalities against their own people. Then they began to brutalize the other nations. Where is the guarantee for the other nations that the same spirit, which robs American soldiers, of their basic democratic right, will not turn tomorrow against them? Also, of course, under all kinds of legalistic arguments which cover aggression against Democracy. For the fight against the soldier's vote is aggression against Democracy.

Nobody can seriously think that England, the Soviet Union or other nations would not draw from this

Stalin Lauds Steel Workers

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 6.—Widely displayed in the Soviet press was Marshal Stalin's congratulatory message to the Chelyabinsk workers for completing the construction of rolling mills which put the first open hearth in operation. Marshal Stalin also praised the workmen of the Zvez power station in the Don Basin, who have put into operation a 50,000 kilowatt turbine and two boilers.

The Chelyabinsk mills are among the many industrial enterprises in the Ural, which have been built during the war and are producing seamless pipes for the oil, electrical and defense industries. These mills were built in record time.

The main factory blocks were completed early in 1942 and in the autumn of the same year the country received the first lot of pipes.

Nevertheless, in order to work under normal conditions and relieve railway transport of the necessity of carrying steel castings, it was necessary to have their own metallurgical base, and so a powerful open hearth department was built. Construction of this began in May of 1943 and 200 days later the open hearth produced its first steel.

The Zvez turbo-generator was assembled in the record time of 30 days and the boilers were put into operation days ahead of schedule.

The power station is being restored from ruins. When Fedor Yudin, an ex-worker of this station and now a Red Army commander, was the first to break into the station building, he found all the boilers smashed and vast quantities of explosives planted under them.

With the help of the local inhabitants he removed 15 tons of explosives. The following day the people of Zvez turned out for the restoration work, guided by Yudin, who was appointed director.

To begin with, they removed 6,500 cartloads of debris and 450 cartloads of metal scrap. The builders worked round the clock, forgetting to rest for their meals, and exceeding their goals by 400 and more per cent.

Thus, in five days, without machines and with the aid of eight bricklayers, they laid 35,000 bricks and 3,500 stones.

The workers were eager to speed the restoration of the building and bring the first turbo-generator into operation which would provide electricity for mines, factories and railway depots.

Twenty minutes before the end of the year the turbine was set going and now supplies power to towns, settlements, mines, factories and workers' homes. The completion of the new turbo-generator will accelerate the pace of the revival of the Donbas.

'The Old Man' Who Gave The Nazis No Respite

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 6.—Referring to the recent awards of government Orders to a group of Estonian guerrillas, Red Star writes the following:

One of the recipients of the Order of Lenin is known among the people as "the old man." He is the commander of a guerrilla detachment which won fame by its daring raids on German garrisons. Wounded six times in battle, he recovered each time to return to command his detachment.

One day, the guerrilla detachment raided the station P just as German soldiers entrained for the front. Stunned by the surprise attack, the German soldiers began to scatter. Destroying more than 90 Hitlerites, the guerrillas vanished.

On a second occasion, 11 guerrillas of this detachment fought against 120 German soldiers, emerging the victors from this unequalled combat. Some of the invaders were killed while the rest fled. The guerrillas captured rifles, tommy-guns and ammunition.

In a raid on station Z, a small

group of this detachment routed a local garrison, destroyed the station's equipment and disrupted communications for three days.

Other guerrilla detachments are also systematically causing losses to the enemy. They enjoy the support of the population.

In a big city, a guerrilla detachment raided the commandant's office, destroying all the documents, including the lists of people scheduled to be deported to Germany.

When a German punitive detachment began to evict Estonians from an inhabited point bordering on the Leningrad region, a guerrilla detachment attacked and routed the punitive group, saving for the Soviet people their homes and property.



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Now's the time to dig deep. Now's the time to get 'em the guns and the tanks that'll help save soldiers' lives—and get this war over!

Get an extra War Bond now!

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Mayor Hits Dewey On Education Cut

Gov. Dewey's proposed budget cut for state aid for education to "play havoc" with New York's school system, Mayor LaGuardia asserted yesterday in his broadcast over Station WNYC.

He described the reduction, which would deprive the city of \$4,500,000, as "folly" and said it was persisted in, it would have to be applied by cutting items in elementary, junior high, academic day high and vocational high schools.

Citing a letter that he wrote to Ellsworth Bunker, president of the Board of Education, the Mayor said that he believed that whoever estimated the state education figure in Dewey's budget "cleaved too closely to technicalities in the construction of the purpose and scope of State Aid."

"I do not know the basis justifying the proposed reduction but I do know that it will play havoc with our school system in this city," said his letter to Mr. Bunker.

CIO DELEGATION
A few days earlier, the Greater New York Industrial Council, representing 500,000 CIO members took a similar stand on the Dewey budget and voted to send a mass delegation to Albany this Wednesday to fight against its adoption. Educational and parent organizations are also up in arms against it.

HITS 'PEACE NOW'
The Mayor opened his broadcast with a blistering reference to the "Peace Now people." He called radio listeners' attention to an article on Japanese atrocities committed against American prisoners in The New York Times and said:

"Keep it as a reminder when the Peace Now people, the Jap lovers, the negotiated-peace crowd, you know, the old America First crowd, start talking again."

"In fact they are murmuring already. Keep an eye on those people and remember what happened to our men in the Philippines and in Japan."

HERLANDS TO QUIT INVESTIGATION POST
William B. Herlands will resign as City Commissioner of Investigation March 1 to resume the private practice of law. Mayor LaGuardia announced yesterday at City Hall.

The Mayor, disclosing that he had accepted the resignation with regret, paid tribute to the Commissioner's administration as a "brilliant and shining chapter in the hard fight for decent and clean government."

Issue Manual For Communist Club Leaders
Communist leaders of the community clubs will welcome the announcement that the Organization Department of the National Committee has prepared for publication a new Manual for Communist Club Leaders: A Handbook for the Use of Officers and Committees of Communist Community Clubs. Such a manual has long been needed. Priced at 10 cents, this handy size 64-page pamphlet has a table of contents that will bring joy to the hearts of all club executives and active leaders.

Following a greeting to Communist club leaders, there are three chapters, on "The Purpose of the Manual," "The Role and Concept of the Communist Community Club," and "The Role and Function of the Executive Committee." These are followed by separate chapters discussing the special problems and tasks of "The Club Chairman," "The Club Executive Secretary," "The Club Membership Director," "The Club War Activities Director," "The Club Educational Director," "The Club Press Director," "The Club Literature Director," "The Club Financial Secretary," and "The Club Recording Secretary."

The Manual also includes an extensive bibliography of suggested readings for both old and new members, stressing particularly "The Communist, the Daily Worker and The Worker," and the classics of Marxism.

The new Manual is packed with valuable suggestions that will help to improve the work of the individual club officers and the effective functioning of the executive committees as collective bodies.

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Child Care Needs Peril War Output In Los Angeles

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6.—The rapid-growing city of Los Angeles with its vast war industry and multiplying population presents a typical picture of the child care problem in America today.

In December, Los Angeles County had only 73 nurseries for children of working mothers, with an enrollment of 2,768; and 72 extended day care centers with an enrollment of 1,891. Nearly all nurseries are filled to capacity and have waiting lists. Some unused capacity exists in the extended day care centers, but it is believed this would be filled quickly if a community-wide information program were launched.

However, the Aircraft War Production Council recently reported 24,230 mothers of children under 16 now working in aircraft plants, while the California Shipbuilding Corporation alone employs mothers of 2,990 children. These studies by key war industries indicate the present and potential need for child care centers and information centers, plant counselors, and social agencies report a steady demand for childcare facilities. When these needs cannot be met absenteeism and labor turnover result.

ENDANGERS WAR PROGRAM

George D. Nickel, executive secretary of the Child Care Coordinating Committee for Women in Industry, emphasized that the failure of Congress to appropriate additional funds for the Federal Works Agency to use for Lanham Act nurseries and child care centers has endangered the whole war program in this area. Mr. Nickel stressed that funds are needed not only for operating costs but for new nursery housing. Applications for some 45 nursery housing units in Los Angeles County have been placed already and at least 30 more are expected to be placed immediately. The extended day care program will also need housing, if it is to expand.

WARNS CRISIS

Mr. Nickel warned that a crisis in this area will result if the needed funds are not promptly forthcoming. "Our community has become aware of the direct relationship between child-care facilities and war production," he said. "The value of child-care centers as operated under Lanham procedure in safeguarding the welfare of our children is being recognized. Schools are accepting, and have confidence in, the Lanham Act itself and daily manifest increasing determination to do a good child care job."

"Our industries and business leaders are recognizing the value of the program and are accepting their responsibility by giving financial assistance through the Citizens Manpower Committee. Labor is lending its wholehearted cooperation. The War Department representatives in Los Angeles have signified their determination to do everything possible to eliminate child care facilities as a cause of absenteeism and labor turnover in this area."

Newbold Morris, What About This
(Continued from Page 1)

States, as claimed by the New York Times account of the meeting yesterday. Most Americans of Lithuanian descent certainly go along with their countrymen in their liberation struggle and in their friendship for the Soviet Union.

Newbold Morris needs to be more discriminating as to whom he welcomes in the name of the City of New York. He should also think matters over a bit before accepting on its face value the usual maneuver of pro-fascist and anti-Soviet elements in attempting to hide behind the Atlantic Charter. The Charter does not grant anyone the right to reestablish fascist and pro-German governments.

And besides, the Lithuanian people have already expressed their will in plebiscite and in elections, and that is what the Atlantic Charter guarantees.

Negro Pastor Returns to Fight on Anti-Semitism

The Rev. Ben Richardson, assistant pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St., is back at his post after weeks in Bellevue Hospital as a result of an assault in Times Square on New Year's eve.

Mr. Richardson, suffering jaw and skull fractures, when someone in the crowd struck him from behind, was rescued by a white Marine and a Negro soldier.

Before his enforced absence from his pulpit the young Negro minister conducted a column entitled "One God—One People" in the People's Voice. He had devoted a long series of this column to a discussion of anti-Semitism and its relation to the prejudice against the Negro.

He begins his first column since his return from the hospital with the words, "And as I was saying before someone viciously interrupted me: The presence of anti-Semitism in the Christian Church is one of the greatest paradoxes of all times."

"As I lay in the hospital I thought constantly of the magnificent service the Negro could render Christianity and civilization as a whole by taking the burden of the tormented Jew and his own and, by dint of intelligent, unretreating warfare, help them to victory on a front of the total battlefield which, if lost, will mean the whole of victory can never be achieved. There can be no victory over Hitler's hatred of the Jews if America has haters a thousand times more dastardly than the mad paperhanger."

He adds that this "warfare against anti-Semites can start right at home with the Negro" and he names the Negro church as the best starting place.

Assault on New Britain



U. S. soldiers, manning a mortar before a Japanese gun position on New Britain, slinch from the noise and concussion of the explosion. Picture shows one man getting ready to drop another shell into the muzzle. The mortar crew are Pfc. Edward Johnson, Brockton, Mass.; Virgil Jackelick, Detroit; Sgt. Walter Moore, Scottsdale, Pa.; Pfc. Charles Jackson, Kansas, Okla.; and William Edridge, Ocala, Ky. (U. S. Signal Corps photo)

New Tax Bill

An Editorial

CONGRESS has now placed before the President, for his signature or veto, the emaciated new tax measure over which it has been wrangling for nearly a year.

In place of the \$10,600,000,000 asked for by the Treasury Department in new taxes, the measure calls for little more than \$2,000,000,000. The chief aim of Congress in passing this measure was to protect swollen corporate and individual war incomes from additional taxation. Where the Treasury called for several billion dollars in taxes on corporate profits and high incomes, the bill passed by Congress reduces this to a few hundred million.

UE Here Tackles War Peace Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

after the insurance is payable. 2. Unions were urged not to consent to layoffs due to cutbacks until working hours were cut to 48 a week.

4. Managements will be asked to give longest possible notice in advance of cutbacks so consultation can take place with the War Manpower Commission for swiftest placement of these affected.

The conference disclosed that the UE is already intensely active on political matters of all kinds. Ruth Young, district executive secretary, who delivered the political report, projecting wider plans for the future, received an enthusiastic ovation from the delegates.

Discussion on most points was unanimous but a delegation from Ford Instrument Local 425, led by Max Mont, Trotskyite, sought to provoke a split on the President's proposal for a national service act.

Mont raised the question at the political action panel, seeking to create the impression that disunity prevailed between the UE national leadership and the CIO President Philip Murray on the question, with the former for and the latter against national service. Unsuccessful in the panel, when unionists explained that the CIO was unanimous on a program for labor-manpower management - government action on manpower, Mont renewed his splitting efforts at the conference's final meeting. There, too, he was voted down by an overwhelming majority.

McLeish read to the conference the letter sent out by CIO President Murray after the recent board meeting which called for labor action in cooperation with the President and other win-the-war forces in America to plan a mobilization

measure to guarantee work and pay. The CIO stands united on this plan and the UE along with it, he emphasized.

Baltimore C. P. In Radio Series
BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—The Communist Party will inaugurate on Sunday, Feb. 13th, a program of weekly radio broadcasts over Station WFBR at 1:15 P. M. every Sunday.

Mr. Harry Mann, educational director, Communist Party of Baltimore, will be the first speaker on the program. On Sunday Feb. 13th at 1:15 P. M. will speak over WFBR on the subject of "Lincoln and Today's War against Fascist Slavery."

The following Sunday, Feb. 20th, at 1:15 P. M. Mr. Doxy Wilkerson, Chairman of the Communist Party of Baltimore, will deliver an address entitled "300 years of struggle for Negro Federation."

Nazi Broadcaster Lived in Croton
Gert A. Wagner, named among "traitors" and Nazi agents broadcasting to the United States from Berlin yesterday by William L. Shirer in the Herald Tribune, was once a resident of suburban Croton, N. Y., it was learned here yesterday.

Wagner, whose full first name is Gerhard, went to Germany some years ago and on his return became one of Hitler's glad-hand agents in this country.

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Boy Scouts to Aid Bond Drive

Boy Scouts throughout the nation, acting as volunteer bond salesmen will make a door to door canvass to boost the Fourth War Loan Drive during the coming week.

Designated Boy Scout Week, 1,500,000 boy scouts are expected to participate.

A record day's sales was made on Friday when New Yorkers bought \$8,772,000 worth of E Bonds. Manhattan accounted for \$5,357,600 worth.

Total sales for the entire city of all issues to individual investors reached \$373,406,800, or 53.5 per cent of the city's quota for individuals. Subscriptions by all classifications of buyers are now within 14 per cent of the over-all drive quota of \$4,563,811,000.

This is made up largely of "this money" purchases of the market issues.

To go over the top, \$427,000,000 worth of bonds must be sold statewide before the close of the campaign. State sales to all classes of buyers now aggregates \$3,520,700, 83.9 per cent of its overall drive quota.

Today movie-goers in New York City and Westchester County will be admitted free to some 600 motion picture houses if they buy a war bond.

What the war profiteers are able to appropriate for themselves as a result of this measure, the people will later have to make up in increased taxes on them.

On top of that, the Congress bill includes a dangerous anti-labor clause which would compel trade unions to file financial statements, a practice which will be of great assistance to anti-labor employers.

The Treasury program, with some amendments, was fought for by a coalition of labor, farmers, Lawyers Guild and several other national civic groups.

The tax proposals made by this people's coalition are needed by the nation. The President should be urged to veto the emaciated bill voted by Congress and to launch a new fight for the people's lobby program.

4th WAR LOAN
Let's All Back The Attack

Asks \$400 Raise for Sanitation Workers

A \$400 wage increase for every City Sanitation Department worker is sought by the CIO State, County and Municipal Workers for incorporation in the new city budget, now in preparation.

The union made its proposal in a special brief on the department which notes that "pieces of human equipment"—the personnel—should be taken into account along with estimates covering machinery, trucks and other properties for which allocations are made.

Sanitation workers, whose living costs have jumped as much as 43 per cent, have received adjustments thus far totaling approximately only 9.6 per cent, which is "far below their pressing needs," the union says.

Budget appropriations are also sought for overtime and Sunday pay, both described as "a major source of dissatisfaction" and a "glaring violation of fair labor standards and practices."

Overtime and Sunday work are needed because there are fewer sanitation workers today handling the city's ashes and garbage than there were a few years ago.

"In terms of simple arithmetic," the union tells the Mayor, "it would not cost the city relatively more to provide overtime and Sunday pay to the men now on the job than it would to employ the additional hundreds of workers required to fill staff vacancies."

The policy now pursued is to give "time off—if and when possible" instead of money for such overtime. But that arrangement is only "borrowing from Peter to pay Paul" says the union, because those who work, while others are off, are speeded up and overburdened.

The union also asks that provision be made for payments from the first day's absence due to illness and the filling of all promotional vacancies by regular appointment. Full sickness pay is now given only after the third day's absence.

Matthew Smith Defies WLB Subpoena
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—Matthew Smith, secretary of the Mechanics Educational Society of America (MESA), an independent union, today continued to thumb his nose at the War Labor Board declaring that he won't obey the subpoena to attend a board hearing in connection with the strike he called.

Smith who has often loudly proclaimed his opposition to the war effort and attempted to form a general national federation of company unions, called out 25,000 metal workers in important war plants in the Cleveland and Detroit area in support of his union's strikers in the Willys-Overland Motors plant at Cleveland.

The WLB is to decide on sanctions against the MESA. But Smith said "Subpoena or subpoena, I won't go." This is the second such general strike that Smith has called. Last winter he called out 10,000 members in the Detroit area in a move against the United Automobile Workers.

4th WAR LOAN
Let's All Back The Attack

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Negro Leader Heads Drive to Rout Rankin

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—"Rep. Rankin is responsible for his actions in Congress to the people of Pennsylvania, and the rest of the country as well as to the few thousand who are allowed to vote for him in Mississippi," Arthur Huff Fauset told a meeting at the YMCA last night as the United Peoples Action Committee of which he is chairman launched a drive to arouse Pennsylvania congressmen and the people to the way Rankin, Hoffman, and Fish are menacing the country and the war. Spearhead of the UPAC drive will be a campaign for the Federal Soldier Vote bill, and to have the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee made into law by passage of the Marcanonio bill with the Scanlon-Dawson amendments.

"We want our congressmen not only to vote right," said chairman Fauset who is principal of Philadelphia's largest elementary school, "we want them to fight and lead the drive in Congress to stop Rankin." The UPAC which has been the dynamo behind the campaign to get Negroes skilled jobs on the Philadelphia Transportation Company represents some fifty civic, religious and labor bodies. Its campaign will include the fight against anti-Semitism in conjunction with Jewish organizations.

Allied Foray in West Burma

ALLIED SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND, New Delhi, Feb. 6 (UP).—Allied ground and air forces made new thrusts at the Japanese in western Burma over the weekend, inflicting heavy casualties in the Arakan sector, where an enemy attack on a hill west of Sittoung was repulsed, and in the areas east and northeast of Buthidaung.

U. S. Bombers Pound France

LONDON, Feb. 6 (UP).—Hundreds of American heavy and medium bombers, carrying forward a great Allied aerial offensive to drive the Luftwaffe from western European skies, pounded seven enemy airfields in northern France today, leaving them shattered and swept by fires. At the same time, hundreds of other British and American planes of all types blasted military objectives on the French invasion coast with tons of high explosive.

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Unions, Farmers In Oklahoma Form Action Council

(Special to the Daily Worker)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 6.—AFL, CIO, Railroad Unions, farmers and consumer organizations have joined in establishing the statewide Oklahoma Unity Council to advance democratic action in government and other fields.

The Council's board of directors is made up of heads of the Farmers Union, the four railroad transportation brotherhoods, the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor, the CIO, the General Welfare Federation of America and other unions and bonafide regional councils of these groups.

Ray Byler, executive secretary of the AFL State Federation, is its representative on the Council, and the Rev. B. T. Kirby is CIO representative.

Among the items listed on the program are: provision for rehabilitation for demobilized servicemen; expansion of social security; sponsorship of policies to stabilize farm prices, education to offset disunity propaganda; extension of rural electrification; equitable adjustment of interstate rates and abolition of discriminatory freight rates operating against the South.

ELECTION CHANGES

Other items in the Council's program of principles relate to election procedure. The organization will seek a law permitting voters to register any day of the year, Sundays and legal holidays excluded, and will ask that polls remain open on election day from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M. Laws relating to initiative and referendum, the Council contends, should be amended so that the majority of votes cast on the specific proposition shall control, without reference to the absent vote.

Special provision is also made in the program for activities to protect labor's rights and promote legislation to improve labor standards. Organization in counties, cities and precincts throughout the state is contemplated and membership is open to all individuals who belong to the participating organizations.

AFL representatives in every county are being asked to serve on County Councils as they are built.

Consumers Group Meets Tuesday

The Upper West Side Consumer Council, affiliated with the New York City Consumer Council, will hold a mass meeting, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 8 P. M. at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 233 W. 73rd St. to set up a neighborhood market, to enforce price control and bring pressure on Congress to vote for subsidies.

Speakers on the various phases of these activities will be Paul Ross, chief enforcement attorney of the OPA, Clifford McAvoy, legislative representative, Greater New York Industrial Union Council, A. F. Guckenberger, executive secretary, New York State Food Merchants Association and a prominent member of the New York City Consumer Council. Of special interest will be the appearance of Mrs. Betty Traustein, housewife, who won three damage suits against chiseling butchers.

The Sun is a Marshall Field paper. The editorial, titled "Bogeyman Revived," follows: The refusal of the American Federation of Labor to participate in a conference with British and Soviet trade unions is a blunder which affects more than the leaders who committed it. The federation executive council takes the view that Russia's unions are not "free," but subservient to the Soviet state, and that American unions therefore cannot meet them on common ground. They

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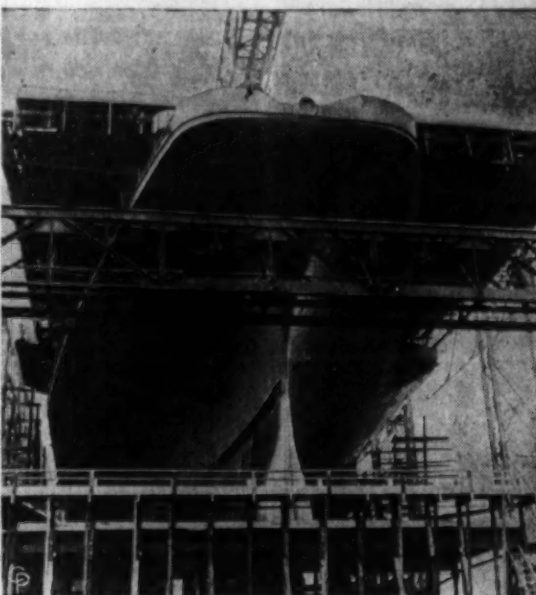
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'Ticonderoga' the Fourth



This new aircraft carrier, shown standing on the ways at the Newport News, Va., Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., is the fourth United States war vessel to bear the name "Ticonderoga" and the sixth ship to be constructed at these yards.

Union Demands Probe Of Huge Naval Depot

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Charges of inefficiency and manpower waste and a request for immediate investigation of the Naval Supply Depot at Oakland, possibly the largest in the country, were forwarded to President Roosevelt today by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO.

The Union at the same time demanded that the War Manpower Commission stop all referrals of labor to the depot, stating that hundreds of skilled men are being discharged at the same time that the Navy is conducting an intensive campaign to recruit others.

Copies of the memorandum containing the charges were sent also to Vice President Wallace, War Manpower Paul V. McNutt, Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews, head of the Naval Manpower Survey Board, United States Senators Downey, Johnson and Truman, Representatives Carter, Tolson, Welch, Ralph and Vinson, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land and other government agency chiefs.

Approximately 5,000 workers are employed at the depot which supplies the Pacific Fleet and advanced naval bases.

Chicago Sun Blasts AFL Attack on World Congress

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The Chicago Sun carries an editorial sharply critical of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for its refusal to participate in the London World Congress of Labor next June.

The Sun is a Marshall Field paper.

The editorial, titled "Bogeyman Revived," follows:

The refusal of the American Federation of Labor to participate in a conference with British and Soviet trade unions is a blunder which affects more than the leaders who committed it.

The federation executive council takes the view that Russia's unions are not "free," but subservient to the Soviet state, and that American unions therefore cannot meet them on common ground. They

British unions and the CIO unions of America still plan to participate in the conference. The A. F. of L. leadership should have been equally quick to recognize that abstract differences in economic and political structures must not be allowed to obstruct friendly cooperation with Russia in all areas of common interest.

There is not a single reference to 1944 election and mention of the President not to speak of a fourth term, is conspicuously absent. The only political point is the call for an "independent national Farmer-Labor Party." This demagogic bears the clear stamp of the Thomas Social-

ists and Trotskyites. Neither is there even a hint on the stand of the Nelson people on the Tehran conference and all its implications. There isn't a word on the efforts Dubinsky has been making to bring the anti-Semite and defeatist John L. Lewis into AFL ranks.

The Nelson program is clear evidence of the type of deception "peace now" elements are putting over in their effort to catch the support of workers who would have no part of them if their aims were boldly stated. All the crucial issues are ducked.

RANK AND FILE ANSWER

A stinging reply-nailing Nelson on precisely the points he conveniently left out, is contained in a pamphlet issued by the Knigoods Workers Rank and File Unity Committee.

"To our great sorrow and shame," says the Rank and File, "we find Nelson the manager of our union, lined up with the appeasers and dissemblers, such as Norman Thomas, John L. Lewis and their ilk."

Attention is called to Nelson's attacks upon the Tehran conference.

"Only recently Goebbels made similar attacks on the Moscow and Tehran conferences," the Rank and File added.

The pamphlet also pictures the Nelson bureaucracy in the local that has stifled activity and initiative, and left thousands in the industry unorganized.

Nelson himself is described as "manager, Secy. treasurer, recording secretary and organizer (?) "with the executive board, grievance committee, sick relief committee and vacation fund committee, puppet agencies in his hands."

A stiff fight is promised by the R. & F. next Tuesday and Thursday, section membership meetings will name election and objection committees and nominate candidates for officers, executive board and Boston convention delegates.

Workers in Britain are not illegal, but a union must exhaust all legal processes before resorting to a strike, Ward said. There have been no big strikes but many short demonstrations aimed to force government attention to workers' grievances.

"We have the labor draft and we're happy about it," Ward said. "During the blitz we couldn't have

IAM Lodges Oppose Delay In Convention

A proposal to postpone the 1944 convention of the International Association of Machinists is meeting with strong opposition in the union's lodges and may not carry when the current poll of the lodges is tabulated.

The proposal to postpone the convention until after the war was put before the lodges by the executive council of the I. A. of M.

Reports from many districts indicate that some of the largest lodges, especially those in the huge plants and other war plants, are voting against postponement. The large affiliates in the Seattle area are among those for holding of the schedule convention. A majority of the lodges in the Cleveland district have taken the same stand.

Arguments indicate no special significance on the lineup upon the issue. Some of the lodges regarded as close supporters of President Harvey W. Brown have voted against postponement.

REASONS OFFERED

The executive council's communication to the lodges, gave as reasons for the recommendation the difficulty of getting proper accommodations for 1,000 delegates or of "suitable places for eating." Inadequate printing facilities for daily convention proceedings, are seen as a further difficulty. Absence from production by some delegates as long as three weeks, is also given as a reason.

The letter of the council adds that "it is not the desire of the executive council to influence the membership on this question, but we believe we would be remiss in our duty if we did not bring these matters to the members' attention."

A further argument was made that better measures with respect to post-war plans could be taken after the war.

The technical arguments given by the council are groundless, according to the other viewpoint, because large conventions including the recent convention of the United Automobile Workers with 2,000 delegates, were held without much difficulty.

The principal discussion is the post-war outlook since this is the issue that especially interests the 650,000 members of the union. The viewpoint most strongly expressed holds that this is precisely the time to take up post-war policy and to put the union's full strength behind the 1944 struggle that will so greatly influence post-war outlook.

But Lewis has to carry out some

Miners Get New Dose of Poison

By George Morris

A half million miners received another dose of semi-monthly Axis-line poison from John L. Lewis as the mailman delivered the Feb. 1 issue of the United Mine Workers Journal.

The Journal "enlightens" the miners on a number of problems.

Full support is declared for the forces of David Dubinsky against Sidney Hillman in the struggle within the New York American Labor Party.

The Austin-Wadsworth anti-labor National Service Bill is, according to the Lewis organ, a scheme sponsored by "international finance" with specific mention given to Jewish-sounding names of banking firms.

Earl Browder's outline of a program for a post-war security on the basis of high living standards and industrial expansion, is denounced as an "open shop" program.

An editorial on the New York ALP situation reminds us that the strange combination between Lewis the anti-Semite and defeatist and Dubinsky an outstanding Jewish labor leader, is still firm. It is as firm as it was a year ago when Dubinsky opened a drive to bring Lewis into the AFL.

AGREES WITH DUBINSKY

In its denunciation of Hillman who heads the movement for ALP unity, the mine journal says:

"The real trade unions among the CIO unions may find that Hillman is a Trojan horse in their organization, too; just as much as a menace to the real unions of the CIO as the frightened liberals say he is to the American Labor Party."

The same line will be recognized as in the statements that Dubinsky and secretary Alex Rose of the ALP have been dishing out. The Journal's editorial on the ALP will probably send Dubinsky's people scurrying through up-state regions to line up locals of Lewis' District 80 in support of their primary ticket. We know of at least two locals (Byracuse and Buffalo) that have used anti-Jewish drawings taken from Streicher's "Stürmer" as campaign material in plant election contests with CIO unions.

The editorial on the "new slavery" as they call the President's proposal for a National Service Act, bears out the point that we have often made that all the pro-fascists we have heard of are now crawling out of their holes to proclaim themselves saviors of labor and against national service.

It is interesting, for example, that the current issue of the "Cross and the Flag," fascist Gerald L. K. Smith's magazine, is conducting a similar campaign against the President's proposal. In fact, the contents of the two journals bear a striking resemblance on practically all subjects.

But Lewis has to carry out some

extraordinary deception to make his point sound logical to the coal miners. The President's proposal is falsely represented as the Austin-Wadsworth Bill which contrary to Roosevelt's specific warning contains a union-busting clause.

Secondly, Lewis is straining all efforts to steer the coal miners to the Republican Party. Senators Austin and Wep. Wadsworth are leading Republicans. The Journal, therefore, explains that "it is a Morgan-Lehman Brothers-Kuhn Loeb Bill in backing." But it is an "Austin-Wadsworth" Bill only in the sense that Austin and Wadsworth are the congressional fronts.

Throughout the editorial there isn't a single unkind word against the Republicans and the sponsoring Congressmen, but the poison-pen articles go all out against "international finance." The expression "international finance" which appeared in every issue of the Journal since Pearl Harbor, is used here in the same sense as the anti-Semites and Hitler use it, meaning "Jewish bankers."

LEWIS ON POST-WAR

The Lewis organ sees the same invisible "international bankers" scheming to bust unions, freeze wages and bring down poverty upon the people. But the clearly visible reactionary forces who are scheming such post-war plans—and they are mainly industrialists, fellow Republicans of Lewis—are conveniently overlooked. Instead, the President is somehow linked to "international finance," in a scheme to "shake" labor.

For that reason the Journal does not mention a word on the rest of the President's message to Congress or of his eight-point "New Bill of Rights."

Precisely because Lewis opposes the President's program of a post-war higher standards and long range peace perspective, he lets go his most venomous language against Earl Browder. Browder outlined a perspective, as did the President, of a durable peace thanks to the Tehran agreement, expanded foreign trade and a doubling of the standards of living of the people. The CIO's recent conference on post-war employment too, projected such a view of a post-war order.

Because Browder pointed out that there is no outlook of a socialist order in the immediate post-war period, and because he urged that the most constructive anti-fascist forces, including those in the ranks of capitalists, collaborate for a durable peace, Lewis' editorial says that he is serving the "open shop." Communists are thereby denounced as "Pinkertons," and as willing to "co-operate with capitalists."

LEWIS' PAIS

This is John L. Lewis writing, the man with a good sized fortune, who has long been one of the members of a top circle that included Banker Charles Dawes, Herbert Hoover, Alf Landon and other such horn-handed sons of toll. One need glance through any issue of the mine Journal to see that Lewis, is not averse to collaborating with capitalists, only he picks them from the most reactionary circles.

The same issue of the mine Journal also reveals that John L., the blow-up blustering grand Puerher, has been greatly humiliated by this has deflated him considerably among the miners. An editorial actually pictures Lewis hat-in-hand begging the AFL's executive council to be more considerate of his application to return to the AFL.

Again, as on so many earlier occasions the sad news must be reported in the Journal that the AFL has once more rejected John L.'s terms. It is all based on "ambiguously reported" newspaper stories, (as though Lewis doesn't know the actual answer). The editorial pleads with the AFL to recognize that Lewis' application is only "predicated upon the necessity for labor unity."

"And lest we forget," winds up the editorial, "the all-too-diligent efforts of the Communist Party working within labor ranks—principally the CIO unions—to destroy bonafide labor movements and collective bargaining for the party-line ideology—the totalitarian state."

Lewis never fails to study Hitler. Just as Hitler never tires to wave the "threat" of Communism to "save" Soviet Union's allies, so Lewis hopes the same weapon will win him a place in the house of labor.

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Screen 'Jane Eyre' Is Just Another Love Tale

JANE EYRE, a 19th Century Fox film directed by Robert Stevens, William Goetz in charge of production. Starring Joan Fontaine and John Gielgud. At Radio City Music Hall.

By David Platt

"Jane Eyre" is one of those violent love stories that takes place in a sepulchral family house on the Moors. You know—the sort of creepy castle the postman hasn't passed since the hard weather set in. The setting is just right for an Orson Welles lording it over Joan Fontaine. Every time Orson (Rochester) makes an entrance with his hound and his horse the whole countryside quivers. The orchestra thunders out a Wagnerian dirge. The vault-like air quakes. More melodious music pours forth for Joan Fontaine (Jane Eyre).

Love comes queerly in this oppressive atmosphere where the long, eerie nights are interrupted by screams and clanking of chains and totting of huge doors. The hero is thrown from his horse and almost killed and the heroine is almost scared out of her wits as the two lovers meet for the first time. Their first kiss is accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning and falling of leaves. There's a dread secret in the tower. A mysterious stranger is nearly clawed to death trying to get into the heavily barred room. Someone sets fire to Rochester's bed as he sleeps. All this and more you'll find in the movie.

But—but—it has nothing to do with Charlotte Brontë. Emily Brontë could be the real author of the 20th Fox movie. The film has much more in common with Emily's "Wuthering Heights" than Char-



JOAN FONTAINE

lotte's "Jane Eyre." The novel was sensitively written and despite all its mid-Victorian heroics, had a healthy outlook on life. The movie is slightly brutal and negative. The book brought out something of the strong crusading for women's rights that marked the 1840's and '50's in England. The movie has completely misunderstood the character of Jane Eyre and has hooked up the part of Rochester to fit the needs of Orson Welles. A novel of deep social thought for its time has been turned into a horror movie.

There is nothing in the film to suggest that Jane Eyre was aware of the rigid restraints against the women of her day, that she refused to countenance the idea of women confining themselves "to making puddings and knitting stockings, to playing on the piano and embroidering bags." The novel made clear that Jane Eyre was the champion of women who set out "to do or learn more than custom has pronounced necessary for their sex." The real Jane Eyre was a woman of substance

and purpose, independent and courageous in heart and mind. She had little in common with the inarticulate, submissive character played by Joan Fontaine. Robert Stevenson and his screenwriters have failed to bring "Jane Eyre" to life. They have turned out another heart-rendering love story without a great deal of meaning.

'Desert Victory' Distributed By I.W.O.

"DESERT VICTORY" (62 min., 16 mm), selected as the best documentary film of 1943 by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, will be distributed by the National Film Division of the International Workers Order, a labor fraternal society.

This outstanding film on desert warfare is a remarkable motion picture record of the complete routing of Rommel's "Invincible" Afrika Korps from El Alamein, through Libya and finally out of North Africa.

The British Eighth Army soldiers, led by Generals Montgomery and Alexander, as well as Churchill, are the main actors. The elusive section of the cast consists of Field Marshal Rommel and his backpedalling Nazis, thousands of whom are shown as prisoners.

"DESERT VICTORY" is an everlasting tribute to the British Eighth Army, and the British Army-RAF Film Crew headed by Lt. Col. MacDonald, which recorded its triumph.

Mr. Joe Fink, I.W.O., 80 Fifth Ave., New York, 11, N. Y. (AL. 4-2321), is in charge of bookings for New York. Mr. Charles Cooper, I.W.O., National Film Division, 80 Fifth Ave., New York, 11, N. Y. (AL. 4-7733), is handling bookings outside of New York.

Frederick March Tells 'Carver' Story

The Council on Books in War-time announces that the next program in its "Words at War" series over the NBC network will feature Frederick March as the story teller in a radio dramatization of George Washington Carver.

Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

IN THIS column I have frequently had my mournful say about the present sad plight of the "young" (!) magazine in America. Inasmuch as there is nothing like a concrete example to back up one's generalizations, I made up my mind that I would take the next specimen that came to hand and do my damndest to treat it objectively, without any felt compulsion to make it fit a point.

Well, here it is in the form of the "Maryland Quarterly," the first issue of a new student literary publication at the University of Maryland, with Jane Woodring as editor, assisted by Arthur O'Keefe, Pauline Howland, Katherine Parquar and Faith Parquar.

Behind it all one senses the guiding hand of Norman Macleod, assistant professor of English, in charge of the university's creative writing program. Mr. Macleod will be remembered as one of the luminaries, with left-wing inclinations, of the young magazine movement of the late twenties and the thirties.

I hate to say I told you so, but this initial number of "Maryland Quarterly" precisely proves my contention that this type of publication has practically no relation to the world of living reality about us, but is hopelessly Ivory-Tower-Escapist in character, when nothing worse. I might take this copy, hand it to you and say: "Here, see? This is what I mean."

This particular newcomer, however, has made a number of things clearer to me, the contents of the issue being such as to bring them out in bolder relief than usual.

In the first place, that term "young" will have to be dropped. The "young magazine" is today an aged doddler, warming his chill and lifeless bones by a dying fire as he wheezes out the pallid memories of yesterday. Stephen Spender, Denis Devlin, Kenneth Patchen, Norman Macleod, Forrest Anderson, etc., etc.—the same old nucleus of well-known precursors, writing exactly as they did (I swear it) ten and fifteen years ago—I know, because I published a number of them in my own Parisian Left Bank magazine, "The New Review."

Yet not the same, after all—I'm wrong about that. They're grown much thinner and more

anemic; they are wizened little old men now, sitting in a chimney corner, as the young ones (and this is the pity of the thing), who are young enough to want to be like Granddaddy, cluster around admiringly and do their best to imitate the elderly whine.

The great danger of the "young magazine" always was its essential ingrownness. Its tendency from the start was to become a tight little circle, a little world with its own celebrities and its own vaunted achievements, of whom and of which the great mass of readers never had so much as heard tell. Only a few, an occasional Hemingway or a Kay Boyle, having served a brief apprenticeship in these close quarters, made their escape into the larger world of men and events.

As for the others, still flattering themselves, no doubt, that they are too advanced for the public taste, they are life members of the Society for Mutual Admiration in Print; but their little Thursday afternoon get-togethers are just about as exciting as the meetings of the Ladies' Aid Society used to be in my youth.

At one period alone, during the early and mid-thirties, were the windows thrown open for a moment for a breath of proletarian air; but this did not last for long, and with a deep sigh of relief the ladies closed the window and went on with their fancy-work.

Today, there is a war going on, the greatest struggles that humanity has even known, the outcome of which the fate of mankind on this planet and that of all human culture and civilization depend. But outside of Louis Aragon's beautiful poem "Lilacs and Roses," beautifully translated by William Carrigan—outside of this and the poem by Stephen Spender "The Conscript," which opens the number and which might mean anything—well, you'd never guess they were living: period.

It is not that every poem or story must whop it up for the war. No one asks anything of that sort. What we do have a right to ask, those of us who believe that art has some relation to life and to society, is at least some sign or token of awareness that the writer is conscious of the world he lives in. Whereas, what you will encounter in this and similar publications is a deliberate and determined flight from that world, a flight from reality.

The winter wind is chill outside, but the old man at the fire only draws his muffler the tighter about his throat as he goes on piping of the glamorous-sounding springtime of his youth.

"DAILY" SPORTS

LOWDOWN

Plenty of Thrills in Track as in All Other Sports

NAT LOW

A few days ago a friend asked me what sport I like best. That would seem like a comparatively easy question to answer, but for the life of me I couldn't bring myself to a decision.

The simple fact is that all sports intrigue me. Each sport has its own unique appeal and attraction. Each game has its own type of excitement and drama and when you think about the thing for a few minutes you realize precisely why competitive sports play so large a role in the life of people all over the world.

Track, for Instance

You take that track meet at the Garden Saturday night—the annual running of the Millrose Games.

When you come into the Garden the place is a splash of color with the track laid around the edge of what usually is the orchestra. On the middle of the floor is the straightaway sprint track where the 60-yard dashes are held. Alongside of that is the runway for the pole vault and about 20 feet from that is cross bar for high jumps.

On the track itself are hundreds of kids running around in resplendently colored uniforms. There are nearly a hundred Negro kids among the runners and the natural manner in which they mingle with their white brothers warms the heart and only serves to show how false is the concept of Jim Crow.

Four Negroes in Dash Finals

In the finals of the 60-yard dash, a race which requires not only tremendous speed but perfect condition and utmost concentration, four Negroes dominate the field. In fact they also dominate the semi-finals where out of eight runners, seven were Negroes.

The four runners lined up, bend over on the starting line, arch their backs at "Set" and leap forward at the gun. Barney Ewell, Camp Lee entry, gets off to a small lead but at the half-way mark Claude Young, a 17-year-old college freshman from Illinois, forges to the front and a split second later he and Ewell are straining every muscle in the tense dash until they both hit the tape in what seems to be a dead heat. In third place is NYU's Eddie Conwell and finishing last is the veteran Herb Thompson. The time is a splendid 6:2 seconds.

The winner is announced as Young and the crowd gives him a grand hand for his first victory in his first meet in the Garden.

The Mel Sheppard "600"

Now the first important middle distance race of the evening is about to start. There is a field of five carefully selected runners for this event—the Mel Sheppard 600-yard run. The two favorites are Bob Ufer of Michigan and Jimmy Herbert, former NYU ace now a veteran of many years. An outside chance is Johnny Fulton, a youngster from California.

But the crowd's favorite is the Negro Jimmy Herbert who has won this event four times since 1937 and needs one more victory to take permanent possession of the cup.

The gun sounds and Ufer gets off on top of the heap. Behind him is Fulton and Joe Novicki while bringing up the rear is Herbert. This is a three-lap race so on the second lap Herbert starts to make his bid, aiming to get right on the heels of the pacer and then blow past him in the bell lap. But as he starts to pass Novicki the Fordham runner moves slightly to the right and Herbert runs into him and is forced to break his stride while the crowd gasps. For a full lap Herbert lays behind, gathering strength for another bid.

By this time Fulton is out in front and running strong. The gun goes off for the last lap and then Herbert starts his vaunted kick. On the first bend he overtakes the field but for Fulton. On the far straightaway he goes up to about six feet of the California youngster and then on the last bend he draws alongside him, his face twisted with the strain. Now they're down the homestretch and running neck and neck. But the California youngster has heart and refuses to quit in the face of Herbert's terrific stretch drive so about 30 yards from the finish Herbert's older legs cannot take the strain and he breaks stride ever so slightly while Fulton rips the tape with about four feet to spare for a stunning victory.

Thrills? Beat that!

The Wanamaker Mile

It's mile time now and the race between Oil Dodds and Bill Rulse as everybody knows even though there are three other starters.

Eleven laps to this race and Dodds has but one strategy: to run the rest of the guys clear into the boards with his terrific pace in the middle quarters. Which is just what he does. He takes the lead on the third lap and then starts to go out. Rulse, straining, attempts to stay with him—and does. They tear around the track lap after lap until the gun starts the bell lap. About eight feet separate the two and now it's time for Rulse's sprint if he's to win. . . . But the pace has taken its toll and although he closes the gap ever so slightly he cannot overtake Dodds who blasts across the finish like a runaway express.

So there it is. There are thrills in all sports. Which one do you like most?

NYU, LIU with New Men, Most Improved Teams

There are going to be quite a number of surprises when the second half of the college basketball season gets under way tomorrow night at the Garden as Canisius plays LIU and Rochester tackles NYU.

Most of the metropolitan teams have added promising freshmen and discharged servicemen to their squads and this may shift the balance of forces more than a little bit.

That NYU team, for instance, shapes up as much stronger than at any time previous this season. The return of husky Marty Goldstein has added a sharpshooter to the fast and talented Violet squad and the Cann boys will be labeled dynamite for the rest of the season.

Saturday night they ran all over a strong and scrappy Brooklyn College team by a score of 62-46. Goldstein was the star of this contest with 17 rousing points on seven goals and three fouls. His shooting sparked the whole team to greater efforts and he took some of the generalship burden off the shoulders of Sid Tanenbaum.

Brooklyn made a light bit of for the whole first half and part of the second but the steady, ceaseless drive and speed of the Violets wilted them and then it was just a matter of how many points they'd win by. For the gallant little Kingsmen, Sol Kauler and Mike Wittlin were the heroes but not heroic enough to stem the tide.

Yes, indeed, this Violet team will be heard from these coming weeks.

LIU TROUNCES RHODES, 99-68. Another team which has shown a steady and constant improvement is LIU. The Blackbirds did a terrific job on recently improved Rhode Island State, smothering them by

the lopsided score of 99-68 in Buffalo Saturday.

Tall Don Kotter, recently discharged from the Army, was the man largely responsible for the victory, although little Eddie Younger was a key man all night.

But Kotter's 6 feet 6 inches of height gave the Blackbirds a center to replace big Iv Rothenberg, ill with a kidney ailment, and Kotter was a revelation. He dropped in 23 points against the defenseless Rhodes and dominated all the work under both baskets.

While he was tallying these points, Younger was keeping Rhode Island's terrific Ernie Calvery under control most of the way. Calvery, considered to be the greatest player in college basketball today, was held to a mere 13 points by Younger's close guarding. The Negro kid not only stopped Calvery from scoring but scored himself and his 17 points added no little bit in the win.

Army's powerful team, which will probably get a tournament bid, knocked off Rochester Saturday night, 57-43, with Dale Hall again setting the pace, this time scoring 23 points. . . . Rochester stuck right by the Cadets for the major part of the first half but then the West Pointers increased the pressure until their foes wilted. . . . It was Army's eighth straight triumph without a defeat.

The Roundup

Magnates Still Doubletalking; Tunney Finds 'Contender' for Louis' Title

By Phil Gordon

The baseball magnates were still meeting yesterday when this was written so we just couldn't wait to hear their pronouncements. But we have an idea they weren't worth holding the press for.

It is doubtful if they discussed the single greatest problem they face; the immediate signing of Negro players. And if they didn't discuss the signing of Negro players they just didn't do anything worth reporting.

Everything else is that much hogwash, and no less.

The Rangers took another trimming Saturday night, losing to the Boston Bruins this time, by a 7-2 score. It took the Rangers to break the seven game losing streak of the Bruins. . . . Ab DeMarco and Johnny Mahaffey tallied the New York goals.

The Detroit Red Wings were finally stopped Saturday—by the Toronto Maple Leafs and now the two teams are tied for second place. . . . The score was 3-1, the first time the Wings have been held to one goal in close to a month.

The Canadiens, meanwhile, licked the Chicago Hawks 6-1, ending their five game winning streak. The Hawks played the Rangers last

night at the Garden. As usual we went to press to early to get in the results.

Commander Gene Tunney came back from his recent tour of the Pacific with the announcement that he had seen a real contender for Joe Louis' crown. . . . But he couldn't remember his name. . . . The fighter is in the Navy, is about 20 years old and weighs 135 pounds while standing 6 feet 2½ inches tall. . . .

Jimmy Raftery pulled the big upset of the young track season Saturday at the Millrose Games when he overtook Ollie Hunter in the two mile run and beat him with a last lap sprint that left the Notre Dame runner lagging far behind. . . . Raftery left Hunter starry in front for twenty one laps, then made his bid and some bid it was. . . .

That story about Bobby Feller pitching and batting his service team to victory "somewhere in the South Pacific" is a corker and only goes to prove once more how the men in the service want sports. . . .

Bobby was in old form, striking out 33 men in two games and batting in 6 runs with a number of hits.

The Aubrey Pankey Concert

A friendly and responsive crowd of music lovers greeted Aubrey Pankey, American baritone, in his first appearance at Carnegie Hall Monday evening, under the auspices of the National Negro Council. The consistently thorough musicianship of Mr. Pankey and the beauty of his lyric baritone voice soon made evident why he was hailed, before he was forced home by the war in 1939, an auspicious place in European musical circles.

Mr. Pankey's first and second group of songs included "Adeleide," "Neue Liebe," "Neues Leben," by Beethoven and "In Der Ferne," "Liebesbotschaft," "Ave Maria" and "Der Schiffer" by Schubert. The clarity of his German diction was admirable and he proved remarkably adept in his interpretation of standard German literature.

An English group of Rachmaninoff's "On Thine Willow Harvest Field," "In the Silence of Night," Dunhill's "The Cloths of Heaven" and Bridges' "Love Went A-riding" were especially adapted to Mr. Pankey's effortless and restrained style.

Four folk songs from Brazil and Argentina were particularly delightful and were followed by five Negro Spirituals, two of which were Mr. Pankey's own arrangements. The audience applauded enthusiastically.

Mr. Pankey's selections for encore, the well-known Russian "Meadowland," and the stirring anti-fascist song, "The Peat Bog Soldiers," Otto Herz lent intelligent accompaniment throughout the program.

This concert by Mr. Pankey, a marked artistic success, also begins a series in which the Congress will present Negro artists to the public. The character of the audience, almost evenly divided among Negro and white, and made up of people of varied occupations and interests, made clear the fact that there are many among New York's music lovers, who will support and welcome the efforts of the Congress to help Negro artists to their rights.

Radio Highlights

MUSIC

7:30-8 P.M. WQXR—Concert, directed by Leon Barin.

8:30-9 P.M. WFLY—Richard Crooks, tenor, and Orchestra conducted by Alfred Wallenstein.

8:30-9 P.M. WNYC (also FM)—Islandic Songs, by Gudmundur Kristjansson.

9:30-10 P.M. WFLY—Joe Turbi, pianist, and the Donald Voorhees Orchestra.

9:30-10 P.M. WNYC (also FM)—Ruth Getz, pianist.

10:15-11 P.M. WFLY—Josephine Antoline, soprano; Reinhold Schmidt, bass; Ralph Nyland, tenor; Charles and Orchestra conducted by Percy Faith.

12:35 P.M. WQXR—News; Symphonic Music.

1:30 P.M. WQXR—Stanley Orchestra; Marie Wilkins, soprano; Joan Leslie.

4:45 P.M. WABC—Raymond Scott Orchestra.

8:15 P.M. WQXR—Fourth War Loan Drive Show.

7:15 P.M. WMCA—Five-Star Pinal Radio.

7:30 P.M. WMCA—Johannes Steel, Com-

8 P.M. WFLY—Cavalade of America: Prologue to Glory, Raymond Massey.

8 P.M. WNYC—Cecil Brown, Comedian.

9 P.M. WFLY—Joe Turbi, Piano.

9 P.M. WABC—Radio That's Hot: His Bul-

let's Sister, with Deanna Durbin, Pat O'Brien, Robert Paige.

9 P.M. WFLY—Josephine Antoline, Soprano.

10 P.M. WABC—Screen Guild Play: True to the Word. With Dick Powell, Joan Leslie.

10:30 P.M. WJZ—Hollywood Radio Theatre.

10:45 P.M. WQXR—Symphonic; Michel

Plastre.

Music Notes

Under arrangements made jointly by the Office of War Information and the Australian Broadcasting Commission, Eugene Ormandy, Music Director and Conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, will go to Australia as the conclusion of the Orchestra's regular season here as the first official "lend-lease musical artist."

According to Macklin Marrow, Music Director of the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information, to whom the request for Mr. Ormandy's services in this connection came from the Australian Broadcasting Commission, Mr. Ormandy will go to Australia as an accredited OWI representative, and will be flown there in U. S. Army planes shortly after the final concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra's season in this country—a concert on May 7th in Ann Arbor, Michigan, where the Orchestra will be participating in the Ann Arbor May Festival—and will remain there for ten weeks, returning just in time for the resumption of his regular duties in Philadelphia in the early Fall.

Serge Koussevitzky will conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra in a concert Friday evening, Feb. 11, at 8:30 o'clock in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. This concert marks the third in the current Brooklyn series of five by the orchestra. To celebrate Lincoln's birthday, Dr. Koussevitzky has included in the program "A Lincoln Portrait" by Aaron Copland, Will Geer, noted actor, will be the narrator. The program will also include Schubert's Symphony No. 8 in B minor ("Unfinished") and Beethoven's Symphony No. 7 in A major, Opus 92.

A program of contemporary American music will be offered by the Brooklyn Chamber Music Society at its fourth concert of the season this Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, at 8:30 o'clock in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Appearing as guest soloists will be Paul Creston, composer-pianist, and Judith Doniger, soprano.

On Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 8:50 P.M. the Budapest String Quartet with Milton Katims, violinist, as assisting artist, will appear in the Kaufmann Auditorium of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington Ave. at 92nd St., N.Y.C. There is standing room only for this concert at \$1.35 including the tax.

Historian Sees Happy Future For Baltic States in USSR

An outstanding feature of the current (February) issue of the magazine Soviet Russia Today is the article by Professor Frederick L. Schuman on the Baltic Soviet Republics.

Professor Schuman, looking forward to the Red Army's liberation of the Baltic Republics by the Red Army in the next few months and warns that the event will be made use of by anti-Soviet forces to foment slander against our Soviet ally and disrupt United Nations solidarity. To counteract such moves Professor Schuman urges knowledge of the facts and recommends the recently published book, "The Baltic Riddle" by Gregory Mekins.

Professor Schuman notes that the Baltic States must inevitably tie in for political protection and economic security with Russia. Separated by Allied strategy after World War I, from revolutionary Russia, with their own Baltic Soviets overthrown, the Baltic States could not help but gravitate into the German orbit.

This was facilitated by the setting up of dictatorships on the fascist model, in each of the three States, which came to an end when the three countries entered the course that led to their inclusion into the Soviet family of nations.

Professor Schuman concludes: "The people of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania can have a future worth having only as equal and autonomous communities inside the USSR, sharing the rights and duties of Russians, Ukrainians, Jews, Georgians, Armenians, Bashkirs, Kalmyks, Tadzhiks and all the other varied peoples of the Soviet Union."

Other articles in the issue include Captain Sergei N. Kournakoff's monthly summary of the course of the war on the Eastern front; an article on the Soviet Union's appreciation of "Art Young—Friend of the Soviet Union," Part Time Soldiers by Boris Skomorokov and E. G. Morris, a section from their book "The Siege of Leningrad" which is being published on the anniversary of the lifting of the siege; "Common Sense and Russia," an article by Struthers Burt on the basis of American-Soviet friendship, along with a comment on Mr. Burt's article by Samuel Billen; an article on the Soviet Sea and river fleets, and Soviet truck and air transport by William Mandel; an article, "I Lived in Besieged Moscow," by Rowena Meyer, an American woman resident in Moscow during the hardest days of the siege; and a Soviet sketch, "A Story with a Song" by Vasily Katanyan.

Cantor Hails Fighting Men as RKO Honors Him. Eddie Cantor was honored by his motion picture studio yesterday for the bond-selling job he did on the radio.

The RKO Studio, where Cantor is a producer, gave him a luncheon to celebrate the 24-hour marathon broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company's San Francisco Station KPO, during which Cantor sold more than \$400,000 in bonds.

"What we did in San Francisco," Cantor said, "is no credit to me as an individual, but rather a credit to the entire entertainment industry. Show business is not winning the war. What is winning the war is a lot of kids fighting with guns and bayonets and lives and wounds. What show business is doing, however, is helping to shorten the war by bringing back more of our boys alive."

THE STAGE

5th Year! "A PERFECT GEMEDY."—ATKINSON, Times.

LIFE WITH FATHER. HARRY LINDRAY. DOROTHY STICKNEY. 269 SEATS AT \$1.10.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway at 42nd. Shows: E. J. LANE. Main, WED. and SAT. 1:30. Evenings 8:30. Mat. WED. and SAT. 1:30.

MEXICAN HAYRIDE. By Herbert & Dorothy Fields. Staged by NORMAN KRASNA.

SONGS BY COLE PORTER. WINTER GARDEN. Broadway at 47th. Shows: E. J. LANE. Main, WED. and SAT. 1:30. Evenings 8:30. Mat. WED. and SAT. 1:30.

THE THEATRE BUILD presents PAUL ROBESON.

OTHELLO. JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN. MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS. BRUNETT TROUS. W. 44th St. Even. 8:30. Mat. WED. and SAT. 1:30. Shows.

THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present WINGED VICTORY.

MOSS HART. Cortina 815 and 1115 Margat. Part. Nightly Sat. Sunday (the Part. Monday).

Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. 44TH ST. THEATRE, W. of Wagon. L.A. 4-633.

Members of the Society For Mutual Admiration

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

IN THIS column I have frequently had my mournful say about the present sad plight of the "young" (!) magazine in America. Inasmuch as there is nothing like a concrete example to back up one's generalizations, I made up my mind that I would take the next specimen that came to hand and do my damndest to treat it objectively, without any felt compulsion to make it fit a point.

Well, here it is in the form of the "Maryland Quarterly," the first issue of a new student literary publication at the University of Maryland, with Jane Woodring as editor, assisted by Arthur O'Keefe, Pauline Howland, Katherine Parquar and Faith Parquar.

Behind it all one senses the guiding hand of Norman Macleod, assistant professor of English, in charge of the university's creative writing program. Mr. Macleod will be remembered as one of the luminaries, with left-wing inclinations, of the young magazine movement of the late twenties and the thirties.

The Dnieper Twist



Our Spanish Policy

FRANCO'S reply to the Anglo-American suspension of February oil shipments once again reveals the complete inadequacy of our present policies toward Spain and the urgent necessity of their basic revision. The press is full of "dope stories" that Franco is making minor concessions and new promises which our State Department is again hastening to accept. You would think from these stories that our ambassador in Madrid was more frightened by his own strong language than was Franco. Certainly, Franco's reply shows that however things may drag along for a week or a month, the crisis of our policy toward Spain remains.

Our government charged that Franco was not neutral, but was aiding the Axis. We specified a number of things: the presence of Spanish soldiers on the eastern front, the detention of Italian ships in the Balearics, the immense economic assistance to Hitler and the swarm of Nazi spies on Spanish soil. To all of which Franco replies that his government "is prepared to submit to no pressure under any circumstances whatsoever against its right to maintain firmly such a position of neutrality." The next day, the President declared that he hopes Spain will become a "true neutral." In other words, the President recognizes that what Franco calls neutrality is not a true neutrality; on the other hand, Franco insists that his services to Germany are the essence of neutrality and, moreover, resents any pressure from us. The President is quite right. Franco's reply is not the reply of a neutral. It follows that our government must acknowledge that fact and from here on revise its policies accordingly.

If there was any reason for accepting such truculence a year ago, there is no excuse for it today. The United Nations are winning this war, and Germany is losing. If, on the eve of our all-out offensive to smash Hitler, we still refrain from breaking completely with Franco's regime, that would only convince this scrofulous character that we are prepared to accept his blood-stained tyranny in the new Europe.

But that would be preposterous and dangerous. First of all, the Spanish people are going to settle their own scores with Franco before this war is over. Unless we base ourselves on that perspective and do something to assist it, we run the risk of a grave moral crisis in our relations with the Spanish people which are a thousand times more important than relations with Franco's butcher regime.

Secondly, we cannot consolidate the security of the western hemisphere so long as the pernicious Falange continues to act as intermediary for Hitler Germany and continually undermines our good neighbors and ourselves. As in other respects, Argentina's break with Germany doesn't change the realities of the Falange penetration one bit.

Thirdly, we cannot hope to help the French and Italian people build a truly democratic Europe if Franco is left as the haven of fascism in between them. Not only will our military operations be more difficult, but the fruits of those operations will never ripen unless Spain is once again in the hands of our only Spanish friends—the heroic democrats of Spain.

Until the State Department begins to act

on these premises, we are not getting anywhere. And we are only compromising the perfectly good basis of our European policy as laid down at the Moscow conference.

Negro Employment

A RECENT survey shows that approximately 36 per cent of the 5,500,000 Negro workers in this country—or 1,500,000—are now working in our war industries. In the vital aircraft industry, Negroes now work as engineers, technicians, architects and chemists, whereas at the start of the war they were restricted to manual jobs. These figures show an appreciable progress. This progress made under the stern necessities of the war has the welcome effect of strengthening and deepening our whole concept of democracy. The FEPC played no small part in opening up the field of employment of Negroes.

However, the job is far from complete. Reactionary and bigoted men in positions of responsibility continue to hamper greater progress still possible, unfortunately even in some trade unions, particularly in the AFL certain officials constitute a great obstacle barring the road to Negro employment. Officials who adhere to such undemocratic policies are easy to single out by simple examination of their policies toward the home front and the conduct of the war. Instead of fulfilling their responsibilities as leaders of masses of workers in the unions, they highlight their own tory mentalities by playing up to the most backward tendencies among certain groups of biased workers. The task of honest trade union officials is to educate the masses whom they lead, to raise their level of understanding of the concept and practice of democracy.

Two groups of AFL officials have come into the public eye recently because of their policies of attempting to block employment in vital war industries—officials in the AFL Boilermakers and the AFL Seafarers International Union, headed by that darling of all Social-Democrats Harry Lundberg. The problem of utilizing the great wealth of potential manpower among Negro workers is so great that President Roosevelt felt compelled yesterday to send a personal appeal to the Boilermakers conventions urging an end to discriminatory practices against Negro workers.

A reverse and splendid example has been set by the Murray leadership in the CIO. Murray's unity program, which rejects Jim Crowism in all its phases is reflected in the National Maritime Union where white and Negro seamen work side by side in equal partnership and full comradeship. The AFL top leadership's policies are conversely shown in the vicious attitude toward Negroes shown by the AFL maritime union, the Seafarers. President Roosevelt's personal message to the AFL Boilermakers was in reality addressed to the AFL Executive Council which, by its failure to actively oppose discrimination in the AFL unions, gives aid and comfort to those lower officials who would be happy to see the FEPC destroyed.

National unity demands a sturdy unity of black and white workers. The unity policy of the CIO must become the policy and practices of the AFL from top to bottom.

Labor and all patriotic Americans also have the responsibility to get behind the FEPC, to support the President's policies of equal rights for the Negro people, and to support the proposed legislation in Congress to make the FEPC permanent.

Willkie, Tackling Home Issues, Ignores GOP Obstruction

By Mac Gordon

Wendell Willkie's speech at the New York Times Forum last Wednesday was his first serious discussion of a problem of domestic policy since we entered the war. In the past, he has confined his remarks concerning domestic issues to a repetition of the usual Republican shibboleths regarding "extraneous," "bungling," "threats to free enterprise," and the rest of the meaningless slogans that foes of the President substitute for serious political debate.

The time has now come, Willkie says in his Times speech, to "broaden our approach," to tackle domestic policy along with foreign because in the world to come the two can't be separated.

It has been our position that the two have been inseparable for a long time, in fact since the war began. We have argued, along with the President, that national unity and war mobilization are an integral part of the struggle on the military and world political front. The fact that Willkie failed to take that position in practice is one of the reasons why the correct principle regarding wartime fiscal policy advanced by him in the Times speech has thus far been defeated by Congress.

The speech is devoted to problems of taxation. Willkie's position is that during the war the only criterion for taxation must be that every dollar above that necessary for maintaining our human resources must be taxed. This, he says, will require real sacrifices, far above the sacrifices we are facing today.

The basis for his demand for heavy taxation is that the nation will come out of the war with a staggering debt, the interest of which alone will be terrific. This debt must be cut down as much as is humanly possible during the war if we are to have a healthy economy after the war.

For the post-war period, Willkie proposes a minimum tax program so that enterprise capital and consuming power should remain at a maximum.

The principle, particularly as regards wartime taxation, is praiseworthy. It was generally enunciated by the President as part of his stabilization program. The chief difference is that the President has been fighting for his program against a combination of Republicans and Southern poll taxers while Willkie has remained completely silent. As a matter of fact, among those who voted against the President in Congress on this issue were Willkie supporters.

There is a peculiar similarity in the way in which Willkie opposes wartime taxation in pursuance of his partisan political aim and the

way in which he has applied his generally correct attitude toward world unity. In both cases, he levels his attack against the Administration "from the left" and largely ignores the forces, that are the chief obstacles to the execution of these policies; namely, the G. O. P. leadership.

On the foreign field, he has attacked the Administration for its appeasement tendencies and for its vacillations in the achievement of coalition warfare. But why has the Administration appeared and vacillated? Obviously, the major reason has been the existence of a powerful opposition to its moves toward anti-Axis unity, and that opposition has been centered in the Republican Party leadership. Chief center for the policy of anti-Axis unity, on the other hand, has been the President. This Willkie has never admitted.

He does the same thing on the tax question. Here the President proposed more than a year ago that the new tax bill this year should yield \$16,000,000,000 in new taxes. Before that, he fought for a \$25,000 income limitation and was licked in Congress, the Republicans going straight down the line against him. The outcry from Southern and GOP tory congressional sources against the \$16 billions was so great that the final Treasury proposal was whittled down to \$10.8 billion. Of this, about \$2.5 billion was to be refunded after the war.

A combination of tory Democrats and Republicans threw out the Administration program and finally produced one which raises little over \$2 billion in new tax. There is no mention of this in Willkie's speech. He concentrates his fire on the fact that the Administration "wasn't tough enough." He attacks the refunding proposed by the Treasury as political expediency; and seems utterly oblivious of the fact that the even \$2 billion not to be refunded was whittled down to \$2 billion by a hostile Congress.

Yet throughout the months-long

debate on taxes in Congress, a coalition of the three labor federations, the Farmers Union Lawyers Guild, and several other national groups conducted a bitter battle for the Administration program, somewhat amended to bring it more into line with the principle enunciated by Willkie. During that battle they got no help from Willkie at all.

One can see a certain logic in Willkie's position on these matters. His program is generally correct but he must find differences with the Administration on which to peg a Presidential campaign. So he looks for weaknesses in the Administration's armor in the execution of the program. This is a dangerous business under present circumstances since it plays into the hands of the foes of national unity, whose main stock-in-trade is to stir up anti-Administration feeling. But it has a certain positive aspect in that it compels the Administration to look to the strengthening of these weak spots and in that it aids the fight for the Administration program.

No such virtue, however, exists concerning Willkie's compromising with principle itself in order to play both sides of the fence, as he has done with regard to the Polish affair. At the Times Forum, for instance, in response to a question from the floor, Willkie again intimates, as he did in his Times article, that the Soviet Union is somehow violating the Four Freedoms and disturbing anti-Axis harmony by its refusal to dicker with the pro-fascist self-styled Polish Government-in-Exile concerning Western Ukraine and Byelorussia.

This is now the chief issue of the anti-Soviet forces in America.

On taxes, too, Willkie advances a post-war program which will sound good to everybody while utterly meaningless in practice.

When he begins to compromise in that fashion with principle he is jeopardizing the big advantage he still has as a statesman over any other leading Republican figure in the nation.

Letters From Our Readers

Vatican's Record Favored Fascism

Providence, R. I.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The recent story in "Revista" accusing the Vatican of being a supporter of fascism has created quite a furor. That ecclesiastical bigot, who has shown his hatred for the Soviet Union, Mgr. Fulton J. Sheen made a denial of the story, which was only to be expected.

This educated Catholic official must remember that there are other people, Catholics included, who never approved of that pact where

the Vatican aided fascism in Italy with Mussolini in exchange for restored temporal power.

Again when the Vatican recognized the "conquest" of Ethiopia and the set up of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia. Again when Hitler and Mussolini committed the rape of Spain and destroyed the Republic and set up Franco whom the Pope blessed and called him the Savior of Spain. Again when Hitler set up Pétain and Laval and others of the fascist group the present Pope recognized Pétain without hesitation.

JAMES ROONEY.

Questions and Answers on:

The Proposed Changes In the Communist Organization

By Robert Minor

Introduction

The National Committee of the Communist Party in its plenary meeting a month ago decided to recommend to the coming National Convention of the Party some far-reaching adjustments in respect to our policies, to be expressed concretely in certain changes in the form of organization and in the name to be used by American Communists. The proposals are made in the light of the new situation that is created in our country and the vastly new perspective that is given for an assured victory and a long period of world peace, orderly post-war reconstruction and social reforms, as a result of the successful course of the military struggle and the consolidation of the coalition of our country with its allies at Tehran.

This is not a matter that concerns the Communists alone. We invited the whole of the American public to participate in discussing the merits of the proposals we make.

Many questions are coming to us from all over the country, from non-Party trade unionists and members of other parties as well as of the Communist Party. There is so much eagerness to understand this plan of the leadership of the Communist Party.

Nearly all of the questions are interesting and useful, and many are very important. Nearly all are both intelligent and sincere. But they are far too many for us to be able to answer each one individually. Therefore we select what seem to be the most outstanding and typical questions, and will reply to them from day to day in the Daily Worker. I am sure that in responding to these key questions we are in effect giving the answers to hundreds of others which are worded in various ways but are the same

in substance. Answers to additional questions will bring out any points that may not at first be clear.

At the outset it is necessary to call attention to a rather general assumption that underlies most of the questions. It is a false assumption, but we can quite easily understand it, because many of us tend to suffer from the same thing. It is an assumption that in order to prove that a certain position is correct we must be able to show some precedent for it in a similar situation of the past. I am obliged to warn against this.

If anyone expects us to show that the situation we face now is essentially like some situation of the past, and that ready-made solutions can be found and copied from some one of the old classics of the past experience and literature of our movement—such persons will be disappointed.

Marxists do not work that way. Marxism is not a dogma. Marxism is a scientific method, and the very first lesson of that scientific method is that you must study the new and unprecedented, concrete and exact reality of the present day before you can decide any question of what to do about anything.

So to all of those good friends of ours who ask where they can find in any of the old and splendid books of our movement a duplication of the situation that we are now facing, and therefore a model of what we are to do about it now—we are obliged to reply that we cannot give it to you. As the great Lenin once explained—in a quite new, unprecedented situation in Russia—"you will not find what we are discussing in those old books."

Every member of our Party, every friend of our Party, every trade unionist, every deeply serious American who wants to know how to handle these grave questions, must face the fact that the present world situation is different from any that ever went before. Answers to all problems have to be found by striking out boldly into untried fields and making decisions without precedent.

In doing this, we need more than ever before the scientific way of thinking. And the only scientific method of finding our way through social and political virgin forests, is the science that lies at the basis of our Communist Party, the science of Marxism. Marxism is not an "invention" of some queer sect, not the result of somebody's preference of some "system" or way of life. Marxism came into existence as the introduction of the methods of modern science into the field of the social life and political struggles of mankind. It is in this sense that we must see the science that was founded by Marx and Engels, nourished by the world labor movement for nearly a century and brought to a much higher development by the great Lenin and Stalin. This is the science that lies behind the building of Russia within a quarter of a century from the weakest and most backward of all large countries into the most politically advanced and the most powerful state of the old world, which now, by its strength and valor and its clear, democratic objectives, turns the balance to enable all democracies to be stronger than their enemies.

To understand the motivations of the Communist Party, you must understand what is new, first in the world situation, and secondly in the situation in our country.

We are firmly convinced that not only the members of the Communist Party, but also many thousands of trade unionists and others who have never before understood the meaning nor felt the need of the Marxist workers' political movement, will promptly see the significance of the great changes we propose, its advantage to our country, to our labor movement, and to the cause of human advancement.

The first question will be answered in tomorrow's Daily Worker. It will be: "How can such a coalition exist? How can there be unity between capitalism and socialism? They operate in such opposite ways."

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

A SHREWD and studious veteran of politics listened to my troubles the other day. With half an hour to spare, I just had time for a good little worry over the home front, where American democracy, it seems to me, is being beaten rapidly to a pulp.

"The battle goes back and forth," said the smiling specialist. "It is a mistake to get discouraged over passing defeats. In politics, the bottom does not suddenly drop out of the world."

To be sure, years of politics and conflict do generally precede any sudden turn such as our own Civil War or the Nazi seizure of Europe. The event had been long preparing in the womb of history. Any ordinary scientist should have been able to detect it in the embryo. In other words, a political veteran can never be surprised by history.

He is always in touch with all the trends and knows exactly what is cooking. And yet—

Why were there so few German veterans to warn the world that Hitler was about to take over? Why didn't the experts recognize the fatal hour when it was actually upon them?

They had fought Hitler for years, and knew well the nature of the Nazi beast. But finally he took them by surprise—yes, he did. Let's not deny it now, or overlook the lesson it contains.

French political veterans of the left were also taken by surprise. For several years they had struggled like the trapped Laocoon in slimy coils and meshes of the "phony war."

Then the debacle fell upon them—those last few tragic weeks in which the undermined Republic fell. It surprised them, indeed. It surprised all of us, including the shrewdest of political veterans.

It is quite true that the bottom does not suddenly fall out of the world. Anti-fascists preach forever that certain trends in a nation are dangerous bacteria which must kill the host unless strong antidotes are taken.

It is equally true that the bottom does drop out of the world suddenly. The Argentine and Bolivian coups are the two most recent examples. It comes down to question of timing, probably. Our political meter for measuring the rise of fascism perhaps is not fine enough to catch the quality of the final hour.

Can anyone tell me, for example, what time it is by the fascist clock in the United States? How near or far we are from a fascist coup?

I have an awful feeling in my bones that it is only two minutes to the midnight hour. All the ghosts and phantoms of fascist barbarism are ready to rise from their slinky holes and take over. Or is this only my private nightmare?

Am I wrong? How wrong? How many minutes am I off from true time? Please don't point to some clock of European history to prove I am cockeyed.

In the United States, Congress is now under the leadership of Hamilton Fish, Rankin, Clare Hoffman and Martin Dies. So stated Adam Lavin the other day in this paper. What does it mean when the free congress of a democracy falls to the fascists?

What does it mean when ten million votes of the young and more democratic-minded citizens are stolen? What is all this terrific rise in the thermometer of fascist anti-Semitism?

There are many other such signs. How can we tell what time they indicate? Which is the exact moment when quantity of fascism turns into a new quality that indicates the final grab for power? Somebody tell me; I'm worried.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

FEBRUARY 7, 1939

MOSCOW.—The invincible strength of the Red Army lies in its unbreakable ties with the Soviet people, the Communist Party organ Pravda declared today in an article on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Frunze Military Academy, the people's "West Point" of the U.S.S.R. Mikhail Frunze was an outstanding military leader and strategist of the first years of the Soviet Republic who worked with Lenin, Stalin and Voroshilov to drive the imperialist and White Guard invaders from Soviet soil. "The Frunze Military Academy," Pravda says, "was born almost at the same hour as the Red Army. One of its first students was Chapayev."

PORTLAND, Ore.—Roy Zachary, fascist Silver Shirt field marshal, passed through here last week to speak at a secret meeting where he again brought to the fore his threat to assassinate the President of the United States.

MAKE EVERY PAY DAY BOND DAY

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